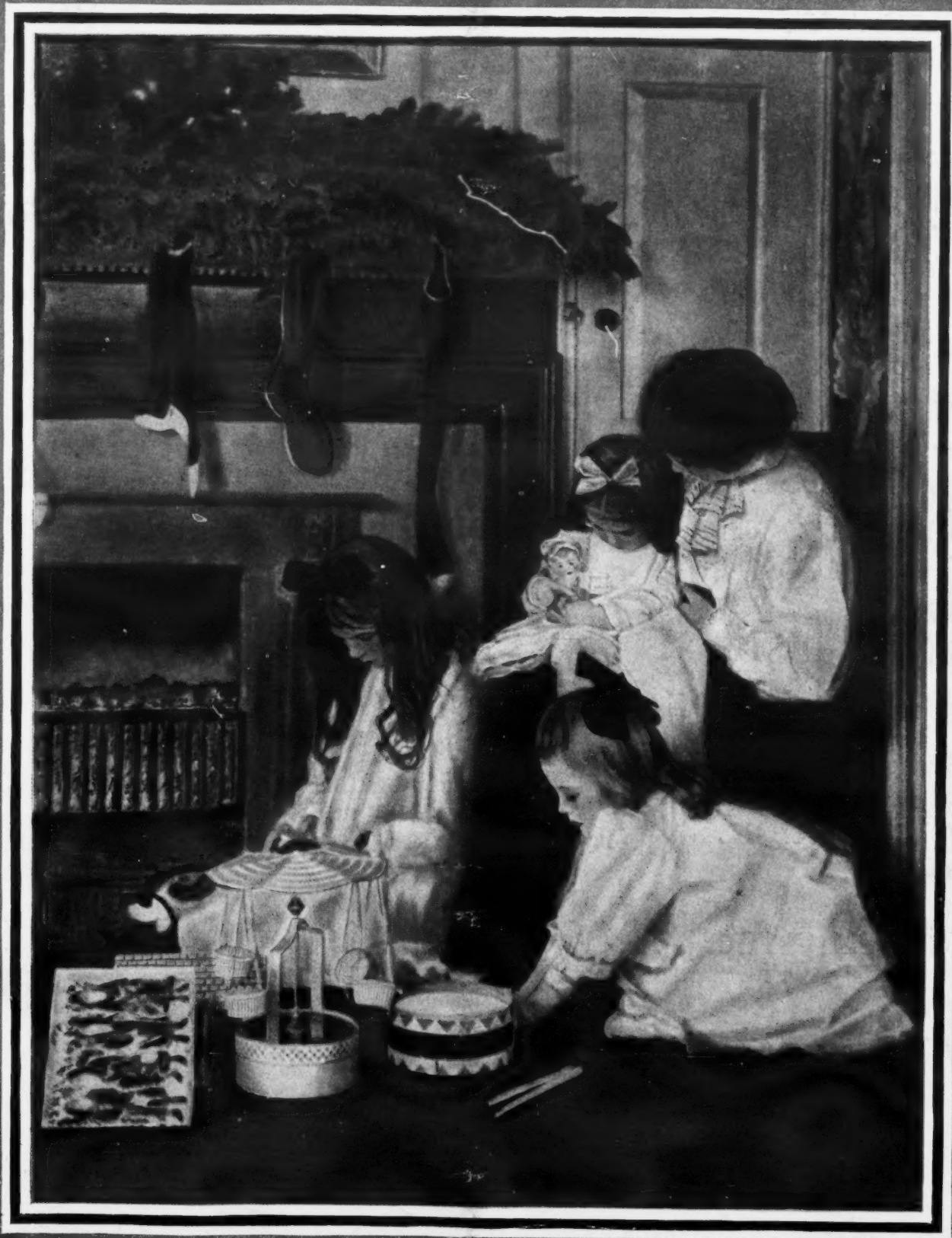


Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



To Reach the Investor

Leslie's Weekly with a national circulation of nearly 300,000 copies weekly, covering the whole country, with a financial advertising department edited by *Jasper*, and carrying the advertising of some of the best financial houses will bring you larger returns than any other publication.

One of the largest banking houses in New York City ran a series of advertisements in twelve weekly and monthly publications during the past year, each publication using the same copy. The total number of inquiries received was 1117. Of this number Leslie's Weekly brought 447. Its nearest competitor brought 204.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY, with its proved circulation, should receive your careful consideration in the planning of your advertising campaign.

The rate is low.

The quality is high.

The results are superior to any other publication.

Advertising rate, \$1.00 per line. Good till May 1, 1911

Leslie's
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

225 Fifth Avenue

New York

ALLAN C. HOFFMAN
Advertising Manager

H. A. KIBBE, Manager
Financial Advertising Department
225 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

C. B. NICHOLS
Western Manager
MARQUETTE BUILDING
CHICAGO

Are You Interested in Auto-mobiling?

DO YOU contemplate buying a motor car this season?

So many of your 300,000 fellow-subscribers have written to the editors of Leslie's Weekly for information on automobile subjects, that we take this means of announcing to the subscribers to Leslie's Weekly the establishment of an Automobile Bureau equipped to offer both counsel and advice on all automobile subjects. The services of this bureau will not cost you anything.

The great and growing interest in automobiles, both for commercial use and pleasure, and the large number of motorists among our subscribers, have caused us to establish this department; it is at your disposal and we would be glad to have you take advantage of it.

If You Contemplate Buying a Car This Season

and have decided on the make, or are undecided as to the choice between two or three makes, and wish us to give you full information about the material, workmanship, construction and efficiency of the car you have selected, or any other car on the market, fill out this coupon, attached for your convenience, and mail it to us, addressed to Leslie's Automobile Bureau, and it will receive prompt attention.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Ave., New York

CUT HERE

AUTOMOBILE BUREAU,
Leslie's Weekly,
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

I am thinking of purchasing an automobile. Kindly furnish, without cost to me, complete data as to material, workmanship, construction and efficiency of the car described below:

Choice of Make.....
Runabout.....Touring Car.....
Limousine.....Commercial Truck.....
Electric.....Horse-power.....
Price.....
Remarks.....
Name.....
Address.....

Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

C O N T E N T S

Cover Design	
Edward Douglass White— <i>Photograph</i>	660
Editorials	661
In the Realms of King Winter— <i>Photographs</i>	662
That Taft Backbone	James Hay, Jr. 663
The 'Fraid Girl and the Mistletoe— <i>Story</i>	William H. Hamby 664
A Workman's Prayer— <i>Poem</i>	Roscoe Gilmore Stott 664
Pictorial Review of the Week	665
People Talked About	666
The Kidnapped Santa Claus— <i>Story</i>	Crittenden Marriott 667
Holiday Brides and Bridesmaids— <i>Photographs</i>	668
Under the Sign of the Opera Glass	Harriet Quimby 669
The Story of a Memorable Year	Charles M. Harvey 670-671
The Christmas Bookshelf	Clarence Richard Lindner 672
The Future of Christian Science	Charlton B. Strayer 672
Christmas Photo Prize Contest	673
Jasper's Hints to Money-makers	674
The Public Forum	676
The Miracle of the Telephone	676
Life Insurance Suggestions	677
Sporting Gossip	Ed. A. Goewey 680
Reporting with the Camera	682

Copyright, 1910, by Leslie-Judge Company, Publishers. Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Mail Matter. Cable Address, "Judgark." Telephone, 6632 Madison Square. Published by Leslie-Judge Company, Brunswick Bldg, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. John A. Sleicher, President. Reuben P. Sleicher, Secretary. Arthur Terry, Treasurer.

Next Week's Issue

Dated December 29th, 1910

THE PINCHOT-ROOSEVELT SPLIT. First authoritative account of the former Chief Forester's isolation from his erstwhile supporters, by Robert D. Heinl.

WAR AND A WOMAN, by J. Frank Davis. A fiction story in which humor and pathos are delicately blended.

AMERICAN JACKIES IN ENGLAND. Double-page photographic display of the reception accorded our sailors by their brothers "across the pond."

A WOMAN'S MOOSE HUNT. Thrilling adventures of a modern Diana in the wilds of Canada.

CURIOUS RECORDS OF THE PAST YEAR. Some of the extraordinary happenings that made 1910 different from its predecessors.

ODDS AND ENDS FROM ALL THE WORLD. Strange sights photographed in every nook and cranny of the earth.

WHEN THE DAYS GROW SHORTER. Winter scenes in city and country when the Frost King reigns supreme.

THE DEPARTMENTS review all the world's news in picture, dispatch and editorial.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



Velvet

THE
SMOOTHEST TOBACCO

Christmas, and then the question, what to give father—what a man really likes? A pound of Velvet is sure to please him. It's the kind of tobacco that makes a man feel good. Velvet is Burley tobacco. Not the ordinary tobacco, but the choicest leaves of the plant cultivated, cured and mellowed right. It smokes cool—it smokes smooth and it tastes fine. Nor does it burn the tongue. It's in a special, handy tin, with a humidor top—an ornament to any smoking table. He'll be pleased—more than that—enthusiastic. Get a can today—now. It's a ripping good surprise.

SPAULDING & MERRICK
Chicago, Ill.

In handsome pound
and half-pound packages
with humidor tops.
Also in pocket size cans
10 cents
At any dealers



Mother, Doctor, Nurse:
Please note that the "NEW IDEAL" is the only cheap, sanitary, wide mouth Nurser on which 5c. nipple can be used, and which regulates milk flow, preventing indigestion and curds from too fast feeding. If your Druggist can't supply, write us, giving Druggist's name, and we will deliver Nurser to your door, 25c.
"New Ideal" Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.

HOTEL Grenoble

56TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.

Opposite Carnegie Hall. New York City

A SELECT Family and Transient Hotel. Situated in the finest residential part of the city, two blocks from Central Park, convenient to all theatres and shops.

Rooms \$1.50 a day and up.

Rooms with bath \$2.00 a day and up.

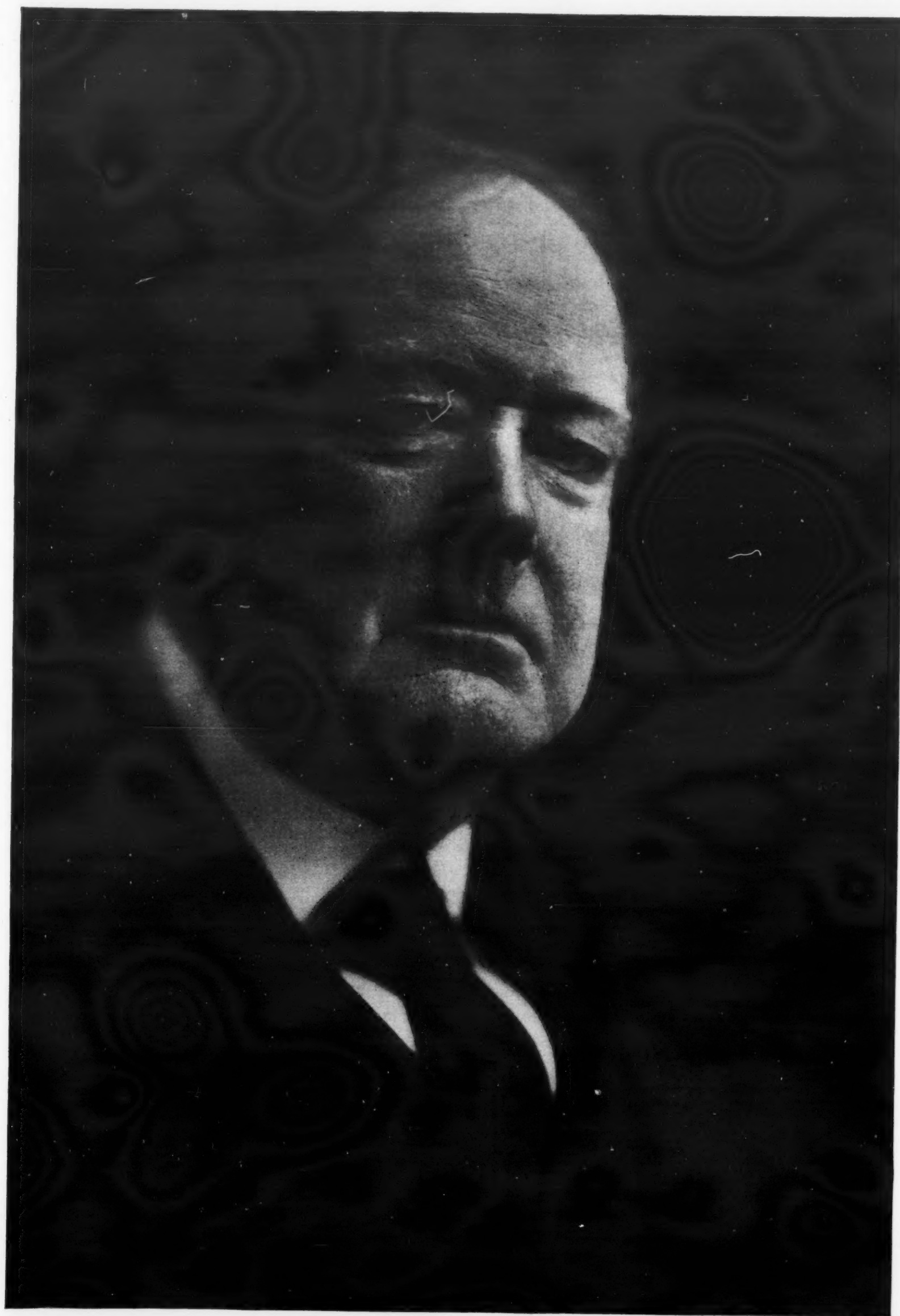
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$3.00 a day and up.

GEO. W. O'HARE, Mgr.

WHITE VALLEY GEMS
See Them BEFORE Paying.
These Gems are chemical white sapphires. Can't be told from diamonds except by an expert. Stand acid and fire diamond tests. So hard they can't be filed and will cut glass. Brilliance guaranteed 25 years. All mounted in 14K solid gold diamond mountings. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud on approval—all charges prepaid—no money in advance. \$2. Write for Free Illustrated booklet, special prices and ring measure. WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., 719 Saks Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

HOTEL ST. DENIS
BROADWAY and 11th ST.
NEW YORK CITY
Within easy access of every point of interest. Half block from Wanamaker's. Five minutes' walk of Shopping District. NOTED FOR: Excellence of cuisine, comfortable appointments, courteous service and homelike surroundings.
Rooms \$1.00 per day and up
With privilege of Bath
\$1.50 per day and up
EUROPEAN PLAN
Table d'Hôte Breakfast . . . 50c
WM. TAYLOR & SON, Inc.

The Best Results Are Received From
Advertisements in
LESLIE'S WEEKLY



Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States

His unexpected appointment by President Taft surprised, but delighted all who appreciate the high qualities of the new Chief Justice as one of the ablest jurists this country has ever produced. Justice White is a Democrat and has been on the Supreme Bench since 1894, when he was appointed by President Cleveland.

At that time he was a member of the Senate from Louisiana, having been elected as a Democrat. He is an active member of the Roman Catholic Church, served in the Confederate Army with credit and took his seat as United States Senator in 1891. He is a gentleman of the highest character and while in the Senate was one of its most popular members.—Copyright, Harris & Ewing.



CXI.

NE
THERE
the n
latest

battleships au
New York, th
ulation of th
serving of su
The same is
South, which
country befo
stands fifth o
wealths ahead
Illinois and C
count of inhab
sions. Its 2
area than the
inhabitants, a
many, with it
leads all the
faster than a
give a fairly
York's 9,000,

If Texas w
it would hav
forty per cen
United State
among thirty
1910 to the
counting Ari
admitted in
possibly Illin
vania by 1930
And what is
true of most
still thinly se
has the futur
like West Vi
past ten year
for the entire
only begun to

The South
basket. Cor
being raised
dozen years
cotton mill is
still excels in
cotton fabric
now is as gr
Immigrants f
toward the S
more and mor
below the P
farmers seek
into Canada i
moving towa
more easterly
Bew, the Sou
ago, who pre
gion as a resu
ought to have
prizes—indus
by the South

And N
WE AR
are
from

dred rice pro
tion promoter
in session her
rough rice cr
resolutions w
tire crop thro
petition, and
maintained a
This seems a
do. They ar
to get it. A
is responsible
thing to do
evidence that
to get as mu
have these
Sherman anti
to account,
Standard Oil
have been?

But recent
the leading
solved, becau
ernment that



Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



"In God We Trust."

CXL

Thursday, December 22, 1910

No. 2885

New York and Texas.

THERE is an eminent propriety in the choice of the names *New York* and *Texas* for the two latest and largest of the Dreadnoughts, the battleships authorized a few months ago by Congress. New York, the Empire State, with a tenth of the population of the entire country, would seem to be deserving of such an honor as this selection would give. The same is true of Texas, the Empire State of the South, which will hold that distinction for the whole country before many more decades pass. It now stands fifth on the roll of States, the only commonwealths ahead of it being New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio. It passed Missouri in the recent count of inhabitants. Texas is imperial in its dimensions. Its 265,000 square miles make it larger in area than the French republic, which has 38,000,000 inhabitants, and also larger than the empire of Germany, with its population of 64,000,000. It not only leads all the other States in area, but it is growing faster than any other State of its section. It could give a fairly good-sized farm to every one of New York's 9,000,000 of people.

If Texas were as thickly settled as Rhode Island, it would have a population of 135,000,000, or over forty per cent. more than are in the whole of the United States now. From the twenty-fifth place among thirty States in 1850, Texas has advanced in 1910 to the fifth place among forty-eight States, counting Arizona and New Mexico, which are to be admitted in 1911, in the list. It will pass Ohio, and possibly Illinois, by 1920, may get ahead of Pennsylvania by 1930, and may overtake New York by 1940. And what is true of Texas is, in a smaller degree, true of most of the States of its section. The South, still thinly settled, but with great natural resources, has the future on its side. While some of its States, like West Virginia, Florida and Texas, grew in the past ten years at a rate far in excess of the average for the entire country, the whole Southern region has only begun to expand.

The South no longer carries all its eggs in one basket. Corn, rice and fruits of the various sorts are being raised there to an extent undreamed of half a dozen years ago. Beside the cotton plantation the cotton mill is being erected. Although Massachusetts still excels in the manufacture of the finer grades of cotton fabrics, the entire mill consumption of cotton now is as great in the South as it is in the North. Immigrants from Europe are at last beginning to turn toward the South. Northern settlers and capital are, more and more every year, drifting toward the States below the Potomac and the Ohio. The current of farmers seeking cheap lands, which has been crossing into Canada in large volume in the past few years, is moving toward Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana and the more easterly States along the Gulf coast now. DeBew, the South's statistician and publicist of long ago, who predicted an immense expansion for his region as a result of the removal of the slavery incubus, ought to have lived half a century later. Some choice prizes—industrial, social and political—are to be won by the South in the coming time.

And Now It Is a "Rice Trust."

WE ARE afraid that a lot of people down South are getting ready to go to jail. A dispatch from Crowley, La., states that "eight hundred rice producers, millers, bankers and rice irrigation promoters, from Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana, in session here to-day, originated a pool to control the rough rice crop this season." The dispatch adds that resolutions were adopted in favor of handling the entire crop through one channel and eliminating competition, and that meanwhile the price of rice shall be maintained at full value until the pool is perfected. This seems a sensible thing for the rice producers to do. They are entitled to a fair profit and they want to get it. A lot of people may believe that the tariff is responsible for high prices and that it has something to do with the price of rice, but here is the evidence that the rice producers feel that they ought to get as much for their product as they can. But have these rice growers forgotten that under the Sherman anti-trust law they can be summarily called to account, as the American Sugar Company, the Standard Oil and the American Tobacco Company have been?

But recently it was announced that a syndicate of the leading consumers of scrap iron had been dissolved, because it had received a hint from the government that it was illegally organized and that under

the Sherman law it could be prosecuted. It is at least consoling to know that, instead of using the big stick to smash this syndicate of scrap-iron buyers into scrap, a notification was quietly given that the law must be complied with. The fact that the syndicate at once dissolved is proof that it was willing to obey the law. We have got so used to the clamor in favor of trust-busting and railroad-smashing that we have overlooked the fact that every disorganization of a business interferes with the prosperity of all the people. We are going through a campaign of education on the question of the Sherman law. Meanwhile, business halts and prosperity waits. But the most curious thing about it is that the rice growers of the States which have been most conspicuous in demanding the busting of the trusts are themselves at work to organize a combination to maintain the price of one of the common necessities of life.

The New Chief Justice.

THE APPOINTMENT of Justice Edward D. White, of Louisiana, to be Chief Justice of the United States was a surprise. It has been received with such general and cordial approval that the President must be particularly well pleased with his selection. There is abundant reason, we believe, for the general satisfaction with this appointment. We understand it was made on the President's own initiative, and solely because of Mr. Taft's personal knowledge of the peculiar fitness and capacity of Justice White to meet the severe requirements of the highest judicial office in the land. Justice White's career, and especially his conduct on the bench, justify the belief that his powerful intellect will be successfully applied to the reasonable, equitable and judicial construction of the statutes. At this juncture the need is not only for a great jurist, but also one possessing in an eminent degree both common sense and business judgment. The prompt confirmation of the nomination of Justice White was a well-deserved compliment. It was specially gratifying in view of the fact that the Senate is a Republican body, while the new Chief Justice is a Democrat, from a Southern Democratic State.

Are the Corporations Afraid?

WE HAVE a letter from a "Patient Reader," who says, "I admire LESLIE'S WEEKLY because it has the courage of its convictions, though I do not always agree with its convictions. For instance, while I do agree that the muckers and yellow press have gone too far and that railroad and industrial corporations should be given a chance for their lives, yet I am feeling more and more that, unless there were reason for the attacks upon these corporations, the charges made against them would be resented more than they are. If there is any explanation of the charges, why don't they answer the muck-rakers of the magazines? I think this is a fair question to put up to you, and I submit it with due grace."

Our answer is that the corporations referred to insist that they are not given a fair chance to defend themselves, that what they say in their defense is distorted and misrepresented. Yet we must admit that there is justification for what our correspondent says. In some instances, where charges have been made and no answer was forthcoming, an effort to obtain an answer has been fruitless. Various reasons for declining to refute the charges have been given, including, among others, a dislike to enter into a controversy with a muck-raker, and a fear that the answer would be printed only in part and disadvantageously to the defender. In one instance the spokesman for an accused railroad made the novel explanation that he thought the muck-raking magazine was simply endeavoring to secure circulation and that it printed the attack without animus toward the railroad, but only in the hope that it would increase the number of its readers. Such a plea from such a source might almost be regarded as an acknowledgment of guilt. It was not so intended.

If corporations would defend themselves vigorously when they are attacked by the muck-rakers, so that the public could have both sides of the case and sit as a jury, the level-headed men of the country would see that justice was done. As matters now stand, only one side is presented, and the public, we fear, too often has been impressed by the same reasoning that the letter of our correspondent to which we have referred discloses. What more need be said?

The Plain Truth.

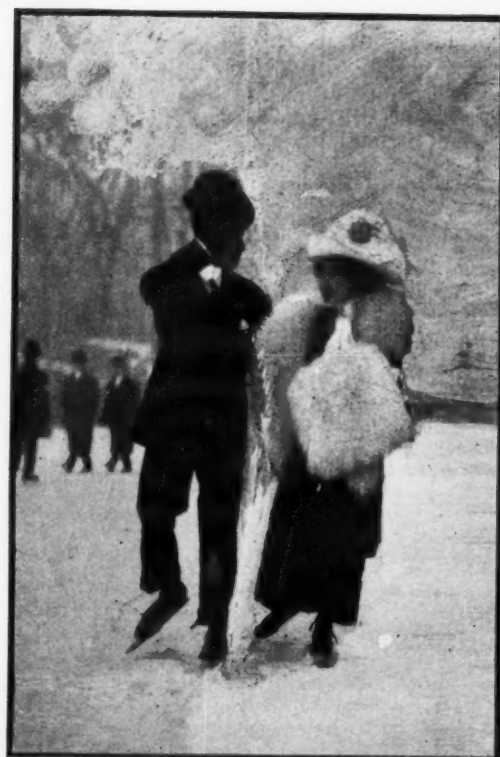
THE DANGER of the Old World is the existence of a vast "middle class." The safety of the United States is that we have no "classes." The thrifty workingman of to-day may be the millionaire of the future. He knows it and he governs himself accordingly.

SUNDAY newspaper advertising, by a decision in the Kansas City Court of Appeals, has received what might be developed into a serious blow. Contracts for advertising in such issues were declared void by Judge J. M. Johnson. The Sunday labor laws of Missouri, the court held, were violated when Sunday newspapers were printed, and therefore contracts for work in connection with their publication would also necessarily be illegal. The court having spoken, there is now an opportunity for the church to speak in tones as unmistakable. The church stands for Sunday as a day of rest and worship, and if its members would withhold their advertisements from the Sunday papers, the latter would at once become not only much smaller in bulk, but soon we should also find there would be fewer Sunday editions. And one of the reasons for the falling off of church attendance would be disclosed.

WE LIKE "Lafe" Young, the newly appointed Senator from Iowa, not only because he is a talented newspaper editor, running one of the most popular and successful papers in the country, the *Des Moines Capital*, but also because he is a happy combination of the stalwart and the "progressive." He declares that in the Senate he will endeavor to do all he can toward building up the country. He would like to have every line of single-track railway in Iowa double-tracked. We second the motion! If the railroads of this country were to-day permitted to make a fair increase in their freight rates commensurate with the increase in wages and expenses, every mill and factory now showing signs of closing down would change its plans. Most of them would run double time, there would be every assurance that wages would be fully maintained during the coming year and that our good friend, James J. Hill's direful prediction of closed factories and workshops and thousands of idle workmen in 1911 would melt into thin air.

SIXTEEN fortune-telling fakers were arrested in New York recently. Many of those caught in the police net were located in offices and apartments the rent and furnishing of which would not be possible unless a considerable amount of grist came to the mill. It is said that frequently women of education, refinement and wealth patronize these fakers. For this class we have no sympathy. They ought to know better. But for the working class of girls, who pay big fees in return for the merest drivel in the way of information, we have some sympathy, and for their protection such places should be abolished. Most of those who practice palmistry and kindred arts professionally are illiterate and know little or nothing aside from the details of the "art" they practice. If their patrons should go from one parlor to another, they would hear fortunes and futures so diverse and conflicting that the delusion would be dispelled.

ELEVEN drivers of the Seattle Transfer Company struck, neither because of personal grievances nor out of sympathy with any fellow-workman who had a cause of complaint, but simply because the company, as an experiment, decided to eliminate the noon meal heretofore given to their horses. Affection and sympathy for their horses caused the men to walk out. The claim of the drivers was that to deprive the horses of their noon meal would be inhuman. Both parties to the strike, it should be said, are equally interested in doing what is best for the horses. The company is trying the experiment in accordance with the ideas of Eastern veterinarians, who claim it to be a cure for indigestion—a trouble frequent among horses in the Northwest. The striking drivers lodged their complaint at once with the Humane Society, and rightly held that the company should have taken the matter up with this society before cutting the horses down to two meals a day. Irrespective of the merits of the case, Miss Krueger, secretary of the humane organization, lauded the motives of the strikers. "It is one of the most remarkable things of which I ever heard," she stated, "that these men should be willing to forfeit their jobs and probably endure hardship because of their sympathy and affection for the horses."



IN THE REALMS OF KING WINTER



T

The Pro

EDITOR'S L

SOME
ma
pic
jok
pre

President of
because of
that, while
command a
down as a m
conversation
home, with
Anybody wh
mental head
whose comp
without cr
proof again

This arti
the Presiden
man. It is
the habit of
on politics
from the sm
guns of the
tion of why
a temper—
a way that

His thor
backbone, t
doubted.
like adama
right on the
bells ready
whose expe
it works lik

Mr. Taft
it must not
He can—and
doing." V
make a tor
parison, an
and hubbub
The innocent
—can shut
and the cra
tains and t
shrieks, the
howling on
statesmen a
to their pa
Kipling has

Having
does not re
has exhaust
it; but whe
not be diss
ator, full o
White Hou
gard to a
told a frien

"The Pr
ject. Wha
But as soon
To show hi
lars that h
President
When he e

December 22, 1910



That Taft Backbone

The President Also Has at His Command a Frown, and When Justly Aroused He Can Make a Tornado Seem Slow and Insignificant

By JAMES HAY, JR.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This remarkable article portrays a side of Mr. Taft new to the public and heretofore little written about. Mr. Hay is one of the most picturesque of the Washington correspondents. His brilliant writings have commanded wide attention, but it is doubtful if he has done anything more apt than his portrayal here of the real President.

SOME day a crack shot, grasping his trusty rifle, may roam up and down this fair land of ours, picking off that noble army of cartoonists and jokesmiths who have tried to create the impression that William Howard Taft, the President of the United States, is remarkable chiefly because of his smile. The truth of the matter is that, while he does a lot of smiling, he also has at his command a frown. Anybody who puts the President down as a man who always smiles and falls for bunco conversation and pie-crust ideas is a long way from home, with no train scheduled to take him back. Anybody who believes that the smile is not the ornamental headpiece of a long, hard backbone has a head whose component parts must be of granite and jade, without crack, cranny or crevasse, and absolutely proof against all correct ideas.

This article is written in the hope of introducing the President as he is—not as a politician, but as a man. It is intended to be a phenomenal escape from the habit of writing into a story of Mr. Taft an essay on politics or patronage. Making a quick getaway from the small arms of the job seekers and the heavy guns of the statesmen, it purports to be an explanation of why he smiles or frowns or laughs or flies into a temper—he does all these things, and does them in a way that leaves nothing to be desired.

His thoroughness in such matters is based on that backbone, the existence of which a few people have doubted. Beyond question, it exists. It is there, like adamant, fully developed, with all the vertebrae right on the job. It is there with flags flying and the bells ready to ring at the first alarm. There are men whose experiences have been such that they will say it works like an electrified wire.

Mr. Taft is full of the milk of human kindness, but it must not be inferred that he cannot become angry. He can—and does. At such times there is "a lot doing." When justly aroused, this Taft man can make a tornado seem slow and insignificant by comparison, and he can create as much excitement, haste and hubbub as a pack of wildcats with hydrophobia. The innocent bystander—if he happens to be innocent—can shut his eyes and imagine the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds, the roar of crumbling mountains and the rush of falling stars. The lightning shrieks, the winds blow and the god of storms rides howling on the hurricane. Some of the leading statesmen and lawmakers of the land can testify as to their painful experiences when anger—But, as Kipling has wisely remarked, that is another story.

Having the judicial temperament, the President does not reach a final conclusion on a matter until he has exhausted every possible means of inquiring into it; but when he has once made up his mind, he cannot be dissuaded. On one occasion a Western Senator, full of ideas and optimism, appeared at the White House to try to change Mr. Taft's mind in regard to a policy affecting the West. The Senator told a friend in the reception-room:

"The President has been misinformed on this subject. What he is about to recommend is all wrong. But as soon as I see him he will change his mind." To show his confidence, the Senator bet twenty dollars that he would carry his point. He was with the President certainly not more than three minutes. When he emerged from Mr. Taft's presence he was

breathing rapidly, but walking even more rapidly. He did not stop to pay the bet, nor did the President change his mind.

Another Senator, one day, tried to persuade Mr. Taft to indorse a certain bill which had already met the presidential disfavor.

"Look here!" exclaimed Mr. Taft, who knew the Senator well. "You annoy me with these attempts to get hoggish advantages for your own State. I won't listen to anything you have to say about this. I know it's wrong. So do you." About a week later the Senator stuck his head fearfully into the President's office and inquired in a meek voice,

"May I come in, Mr. President?"

"Glad to see you," said Mr. Taft. "Come right in."

"Do you know what I felt like the other day when you threw down my bill, Mr. President?" he asked. "I felt like a child that has been caught trying to steal jam."

One of the greatest instances of the working qualities of the Taft backbone was his conduct in regard to Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, who has been under attack practically ever since this administration began. Mr. Ballinger, declaring his innocence of all wrongdoing, realized, nevertheless, that the hue and cry against him might hurt Mr. Taft politically. Consequently he told the President he would resign his position in the Cabinet.

"You will do no such thing," replied Mr. Taft. "I have investigated this matter and I know you are innocent. You will stay in the Cabinet."

Since then tremendous pressure has been brought to bear on the President for Mr. Ballinger's dismissal, but the whole storm has broken like spray on the rocks. At every intimation that Ballinger should be forced out of the Cabinet, the Taft smile has faded into oblivion and the backbone has been the only speaking character on the scene. Incidentally it has always spoken strong lines and enunciated them with striking distinctness.

As a fitting supplement to the backbone attributes he possesses, the President is a prince of good fellows, a lover of sport, a teller of good stories. And he loves his friends. He is essentially congenial and companionable, and he likes nothing better than to have at his dinner table every evening a company of witty men and women. Although he is in no sense a wit, he is overflowing with a sense of humor. It is safe to say that Mr. Taft never got off an epigram in his life, but he is famous for his gift in telling humorous stories, and none is quicker than he to see the humor in a situation.

With such intimates as John Hays Hammond, the mining engineer, and General Clarence R. Edwards, he plays golf, rides horseback and motors at every opportunity. On the rides he talks all the time, swapping stories with his companions. Sometimes, riding along the country roads of Virginia or Maryland, he lets the reins fall on his horse's neck and loiters along, singing his favorite song, "On the Road to Mandalay." He is fond of this song because it reminds him of his days in the Philippines, where, as governor of the islands, he made his first big reputation.

When he was a student at Yale he was the champion wrestler of the university, and, after a few ambitious outsiders had gone to the mat, with him as the

topmost man, nobody in student life cared to contest his title. The athletic training he started then he has kept up throughout his life. The great amount of time he spends out of doors is intended to supplement the gymnasium work which he does in a room in the White House. There are periods, however, when the pressure of his official labors is so great that he has to spend all his days in his office. These are the days when he begins to look fagged and worn out, and his friends have to compel him to take care of his health. Just as the wrestling habit has stuck to him, he has held to other customs he formed in his youth. For instance, he shaves himself every morning, whether he is on a train or in the White House. President Roosevelt had a barber.

As a traveler, President Taft is a charming companion. He likes traveling, but much of it is done because of his belief that the people of the country have the right to see and become acquainted with their President. When on the train at night, it is always hard for him to go to bed, for he likes to sit up late talking to the friends who happen to be with him. Often he plays bridge whist. If there are not enough in his party to make up the four for the game, he sends into the next car for some of the newspaper men traveling with him, and there have been times when he made one or two of the Secret Service men "sit in."

On presidential trips Mr. Taft is always good-natured and obliging. It is a regular routine in the Taft car for one of the Secret Service men to keep a lookout when the train pulls into a station. If he reports that there is a crowd outside, the President either goes out to the platform and bows or takes his seat at a window where he can nod to the people. On one of his jaunts he was awakened one morning, at six o'clock, by insistent cries from a small crowd outside. They wanted a speech.

"Archie," said the President, sticking his head out of the stateroom door and speaking to his aid, Captain Butt, "how can I speak to those people in my pajamas?"

"You cannot, Mr. President," replied the captain. "The thermometer registers about twenty-five."

"Oh, well," concluded Mr. Taft good-humoredly, "bring me my overcoat and hat." Then, in overcoat, slippers, hat and pajamas, he went to the rear platform and made a speech.

The affection between the President and his brothers is particularly striking. Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, has had a private telephone wire put up between his home in that city and the White House in Washington, so that the two can converse with each other daily and not have their talk heard by operators along the line.

But, after all is said and done, William Howard Taft is beloved because he is strong. A weak man never had many friends. Taft has, and they love him. They love him because back of the smile and the hearty laugh there is the rugged background of determination and will power. His friends are well acquainted with the Taft backbone. Some other people are not. But, if they ever go up against it, they will duplicate the fate of the little boy who thought a buzz saw would not saw him. According to the story, that little boy came out of the episode full of nicks.

The 'Fraid Girl and the Mistletoe

By WILLIAM H. HAMBY

CRANSTON took his gun and followed the narrow path along the edge of the bluff, which rose sheer three hundred feet above the clear, hurrying waters of White River. Back up the bluff among the cedars was a cabin where he had put his things in order. He had come to the Ozark Mountains for a two weeks' hunt. He wanted to be away from Fairfield during the holidays. When one has no particular home ties and one's heart has become sick from hoping against hope, the efforts of holiday friends to cheer one up are likely to hurt.

As he followed the mountain path his mind was not on the wild turkey nor were his eyes seeking the quail. Suddenly Cranston stopped and stared ahead in amazement. Was it a wood nymph or a mere figment of his fancy? A clear, childish laugh answered him. It was a little girl, her arms full of colored vines and mistletoe.

"You looked so funny when you saw me," she explained, in a friendly, matter-of-fact tone. She was a remarkable-looking child, with a delicate, refined face, large eyes the color of a clear, winter sky, and hair the color of the brightest brown leaves in her arms.

"Why," he explained, smiling, "I thought maybe you had just dropped down out of the trees. You look like a fairy."

She laughed again, the lonesome little laugh of the child that plays alone and thinks long, long thoughts. "I was scared of you, too," she said, "until I saw who you was."

"Do you know who I am?"

"N-o. That is, I don't exactly know who you are—I mean I don't know your name; but I sorter know you—I know you won't hurt nobody."

"Thank you," he said gravely. "I never had a more valued compliment."

"You are welcome," she said. "I must go."

"Where do you live?" he asked.

"Up yonder." She pointed to the top of a very high hill a half mile north. "Haven't you seen our house?"

He had seen a cabin up there and wondered why the builder had pitched his habitation in such an inaccessible spot.

"Where did you come from?" he asked.

"Most everywhere," she answered. "We've been coming from somewhere ever since I can remember." She spoke with the accent and thoughtfulness of a mature person.

"May I walk a ways with you?" Cranston asked.

"Thank you," she said, and walked beside him with great dignity and manifest pleasure. With a quaint mingling of grown-up wisdom and childish fancy, she talked to him of the river and the trees and the vines and the birds.

"Why do you gather mistletoe?" he asked.

"Because it is alive," she answered. "I like live things."

"In our country," he said, "we hang mistletoe around the rooms at Christmas, and when one gets under it some one else may kiss them."

"How nice!" she said, with a tremulous little sigh; and with that he knew she had no mother and it had been a long time since any one petted her.

"How did you burn your hand?" he asked, noticing a large blister.

"Getting breakfast," she said. "I forget and let things most burn up, and then I get in a hurry to get them out—and burn me."

And Cranston noticed how thin the little burned hand was and how hollow were her cheeks.

"I guess," she added, with another regretful sigh, "that I am not a very good cook. Papa is. He's a real good cook, but he couldn't get breakfast this morning. He is sick, you know. But he'll soon be well—maybe to-morrow." And her face filled again with the far-away, mystical look.

Suddenly she dropped her vines. Terror swept her face. She clasped her hands, turned her face to the sky and her lips moved rapidly.

"It is gone now," she said, with a sigh of relief, and picked up her vines and mistletoe.

"What?"

"Something that is trying to get me," she said, with a little shudder. "It is big and wide—wide as that"—she swept the whole sky. "It's black and cold—cold as ice-water; and it just swoops down to get me like this"—she brought her hands down like the motion of an eagle. "If I pray right hard it goes away. But one day it grabbed me before I could get started to praying, and I like to never got loose—I thought I was a goner, sure."

At the foot of the hill the young man said,

"I will come to see your father soon."

Instantly she was distressed. "I'm afraid he wouldn't like it. It doesn't suit him for folks to come." Then her face cleared. "But I tell you, you come to see me. I'll be right glad for you to come. I wouldn't be afraid when you are close. It couldn't get me."

And he watched her climb the hill, the bunch of "live" things in her arms, her wonderful hair hanging loosely down her back. The next day he found the little girl at the big rock near the bluff. She

was not playing, but sat looking out across the valley, very serious and troubled. He saw, too, the pinched look was sharper.

"Is your papa worse?" he asked.

"I don't know," she said. "He don't get up much and he don't talk hardly any. But I think he will be well—to-morrow, maybe."

"Look here, Sylvia," Cranston said, "I am going to see your father, whether he wants me to or not."

She offered no objection, but seemed relieved. And as they went up the hill, she drew close to him and timidly touched his hand. He took the thin little hand in his and held it close as they went up the steep path.

She gave a long, relieved sigh and held on tightly. "I feel so safe," she said simply.

As they approached the cabin, Cranston heard within the cough which told the story. The man was lying, half dressed, across the bed. He nodded when the young man entered, but the coughing fit had left him too weak to talk. There were unmistakable signs of refinement both in the man and the room. There were rugs on the floor, paintings on the walls, writing material on a heavy table and stacks of books in one corner. Also there were some architectural designs and a few scientific instruments. He failed to rally after Cranston had given him nourishment. Asked if there were friends to be notified, he shook his head and remained silent. Whatever his tragedy, he was determined it should go with him in secret. A doctor was brought and a woman from the valley. Cranston stayed that night and the next day. The sick man seeming no worse, he returned to his own cabin. The afternoon of the next day he went back.

A Workman's Prayer.

LORD, help me at my humble job to-day!
For, honestly, I'd like to be like Him,
Who was a Carpenter, an' earned His pay
By workin' hard an' tryin' not to skim.
Most ev'ry fellow tries his best to quit
A little mite before th' whistle blows;
But anything He done, He finished it—
Or so I think th' Bible story goes.

Lord, help me at my humble job to-day!
I get so sick o' just th' same old thing.
If only I could find some other way—
For stickin'-pow'r 's th' simple prayer I bring.
T' hang right to it, like a bulldog pup,
A-whistlin' like I never cared a blame!
Say, I need You or I can't keep it up,
For without You my job don't go th' same.

Lord, help me at my humble job to-day!
Th' foreman thinks I'm nothin' but a dog;
An' with that tongue he's always gettin' gay—
Say, I could lay him flatter 'n a log.
But He—the Carpenter—was meek an' mild,
An' when they cursed He knew just how to wait.
I'm tryin' hard t' be—like Him—Your child.
My notion is—Your walkin'-delegate.

ROSCOE GILMORE STOTT.

The little girl was sitting on the rock again, very grave.

"How is he?" Cranston asked, sitting beside her.

Suddenly she put out her hand and clung to his arm. "I'm a 'fraid girl," she said piteously.

He went to the house with her, but the woman said the patient was better and he went away. It was dusk when he climbed the hill to the cabin the next day. As he approached, it was still within. In the corner of the room, where the lamplight fell on her upturned face, knelt the little girl, her hands tightly locked, her lips moving in desperate, silent entreaty. Instantly he knew. The man, with his untold tragedy or failure, had passed out of the shop of unfinished work, and the child was battling for her soul with the demon of fear—fear of being alone.

At the sound of Cranston's step, she gave a broken little cry and threw herself into his arms.

"It 'most got me that time!" she sobbed. "Oh, if you hadn't a-come!"

The woman had gone into the valley to call the neighbors. The evening after the funeral Cranston sat down with the little girl to talk about her future. Not a scrap of anything had been found to identify the man who had kept his secret so well. The child did not seem to grieve for her father in the ordinary way. Whether he had loved her or not, Cranston could not guess; but certainly he had never petted her—which perhaps was from fear of infecting her with the disease. He had been very careful about that. It was fear of being alone that seemed so terrible to the child.

"I won't have to stay up here by myself, will I?" she asked, drawing her shoulders up shiveringly.

"No, dear," Cranston said, trying to prepare her for the news that he was going away soon. "Some of the good people here will care for you."

"Oh, no, they won't!" She looked up, startled. "They don't want me; I heard them say they didn't. Can't I go with you?" She clung to him.

"I wish to heaven you could," he said; "but I have no home—I am all alone, too."

"Isn't there anywhere I can go?" she asked frightenedly.

"Yes," he replied. "There is an orphan's home in St. Louis. I can take you there if you want to go?"

"Please do," she said. "It will get me here."

And, after all, Cranston found himself on the way back to Fairfield Christmas Eve. The child forgot her fear and snuggled close to him in the seat—she even laughed merrily at something she saw from the car window.

Furtively the little one forced out her hand until it touched his.

"Do you really like me?" And the big blue eyes looked up into his.

"Yes, honey," he said, with a lump in his throat. "I like you better than anybody in the world, but one."

"Is that your sister?" she questioned.

"No; she wants to be, though," he said rather bitterly.

"And don't you want her for a sister?" in surprise.

"No; I want her to be something else."

"And won't she be what you want her to be?" still surprised.

He shook his head very sadly.

"Why?" she persisted.

"She is afraid," he answered; "afraid she doesn't love me."

"Afraid!" repeated the little girl, with a sigh. "Poor lady! I'm 'fraid girl, too, but it won't get me when I'm with you."

He had planned he would keep the little one over in Fairfield a few days before he took her on to the Orphans' Home. But where would he take her? Not to his boarding-house, certainly. He wanted her to have the very best Christmas in the world.

He would have to take her to Anna. It had been over a year since he was at Anna's—the time she definitely told him there was no hope. As they went up one of the best streets of Fairfield, the child was full of eager curiosity. They turned in at a very nice house, indeed. The maid took them to the sitting-room and said Miss Anna would be down directly. When she came, Cranston went across the hall to the library with her and very briefly and simply told the story of the little girl.

"I couldn't take her on to the Orphans' Home—not on Christmas," he finished, "and so I brought her here."

There were tears in Miss Anna's eyes. "Of course I'll keep the poor little thing over Christmas and make her as happy as I can."

She urged him to stay to dinner, but he refused. Maybe, however, he would come back about nine to see how the little girl was. After two hours in his own large, cheerless house he went back. Anna herself came to the door.

"How is she?" Cranston asked, determined to speak only of the little girl.

"Isn't she a dear?" Anna's lips trembled and the firelight shone on something in her eyes that glistened. "The quaintest, sweetest, poor little lamb in the world! Roger," she said suddenly, "surely you are not going to take that little girl to the Orphans' Home?"

"What else can I do?" he asked.

"I will take her," she said very tenderly, "if you will let me."

"Then"—his voice was not very steady—"hadn't you better tell her to-night, so she won't be worrying?"

They turned up the lights and for a moment stood looking at the little girl. She stirred in her sleep, shivered and moaned.

"Oh, it will get me, it will get me when I get there!"

Anna put her hand on the child's shoulder and aroused her.

"Dearie," she said very tenderly, "You are going to stay here and be my little girl forever and ever."

With a broken little cry she flung her arms around Miss Anna's neck and drew her close. And then she sprang up and put out her arms to Cranston.

"I ain't afraid any more," she said, clinging to him as he kissed her and laid her back in bed. "It's gone now and won't never come back."

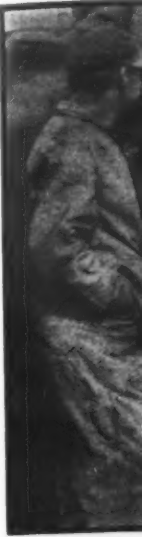
Anna stooped and kissed her good-night again. "Pretty lady!" said the child, patting her cheek; then, looking to Cranston, said, "She is really the most beautiful person in the world."

Cranston grew very red and they turned away to leave the room. But the little girl called after him, "She has mistletoe in her hair." It was Anna's turn to blush.

They said nothing until they again stood before the grate. Cranston's heart was beating wildly with just the faintest hope, and when he saw the color still in her cheeks and her eyes still veiled, once more his heart voiced its old cry and he held out his arms.

"Anna!" And she was not afraid any more; for to her, as to the little girl upstairs, Christmas had brought that which casteth out fear.

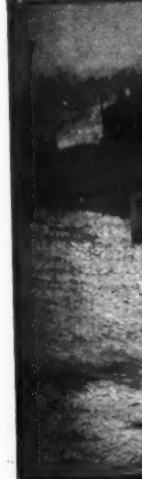
Pic



Running fifty m



On November Young W

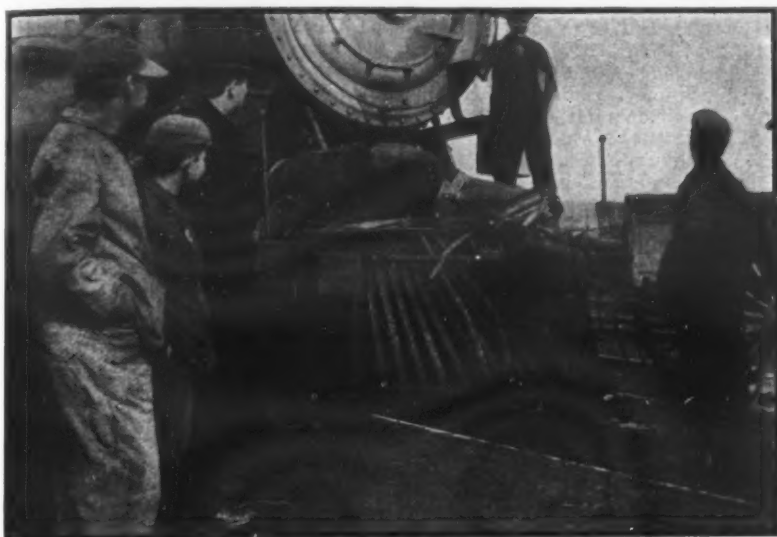


While a passer the rear. The



Mexican Governmen loyalty to althoug the U hur

Pictorial Review of the Week



Peculiar Railroad Accident.

Running fifty miles an hour an Erie train recently struck a horse near Meadville, Pa., carrying the animal some distance before it was discovered.—Coretti.



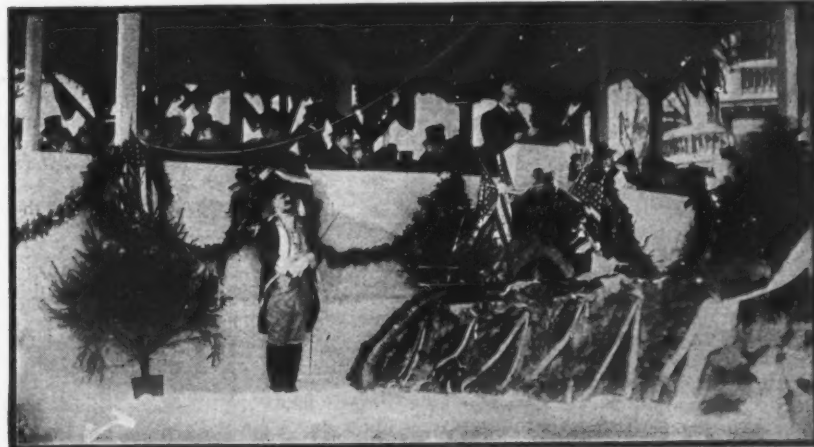
Out To Inspect Good Roads for the United States Government.

A. L. Westgard, President of the Touring Club of America, passing through Los Angeles, Cal., to inspect highway conditions for Uncle Sam.



The First Official Municipal Ball.

On November 26, the city of Milwaukee gave a "town dance in the Town Hall." Both the Young Women's and the Young Men's Christian Associations were present as a body.



At the Unveiling of the von Steuben Monument at Washington.

Representative Richard Bartholdt, father of the von Steuben Statue movement, speaking during the recent ceremonies. Baron von Steuben, drilled Washington's army.



Where a Serious Wreck Was Narrowly Averted.

While a passenger train was unloading near Gloucester, O., on Dec. 2, a water train struck it from the rear. The fireman of the passenger engine opened his throttle, easing the force of the collision.



An Iron Hat for an Editor.

This eight-foot tall sheet-iron hat weighing two tons was sent to the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal by the Richmond (Va.) Journal in payment of a wager on the census returns.



Mexican Rough Riders Who Helped To Put Down the Recent Rebellion.

Government troops gathering in the City of Mexico. The Mexican army has shown unswerving loyalty to the government during the revolutionary disturbances. The Mexicans complain that although the uprisings were small, the most sensational stories were sent out throughout the United States from the Texas borderline. All the revolutionists are being actively hunted down. Southern Mexico seems to have been the center of the rebellion. Unofficial advices reported that railroad bridges had been blown up or burned and that the revolution had attained great proportions in that section of the republic. More recent reports are that the rioting is stopped and order restored.

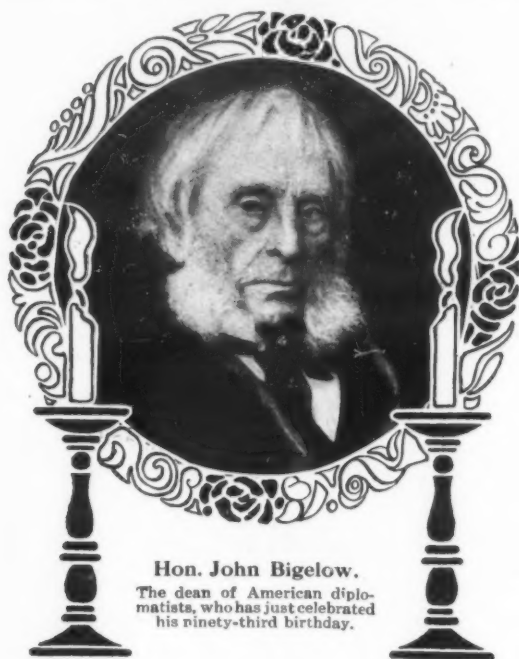


The Third Annual Conference of Governors at Frankfort, Ky., on Nov. 29.

From left to right: 1. Gov. W. H. Mann, of Va.; 2. E. F. Noel, of Miss.; 3. F. W. Plaisted, of Me.; 4. Judson Harmon, of Ohio; 5. J. M. Brown, of Ga.; 6. Wm. Sprye, of Utah; 7. E. L. Norris, of Mont.; 8. J. F. Fort, of N. J.; 9. R. S. Vessey, of S. D.; 10. A. J. Fother, of R. I.; 11. R. E. Sloan, of Ariz.; 12. Marshall, of Ind.; 13. A. E. Willson, of Ky.; 14. W. W. Kitchin, of N. C.; 15. C. S. Deneen, of Ill.; 16. H. S. Hadley, of Mo.; 17. F. B. Weeks, of Conn.; 18. F. E. McGovern, of Wis.; 19. Lee Cruce, of Okla.; 20. J. F. Shafroth, of Col.; 21. Woodrow Wilson, of N. J.; 22. E. S. Draper, of Masa.; 23. Sec'y W. G. Jordan, of N. Y.; 24. Gov. Emmet O'Neal, of Ala.

People Talked About

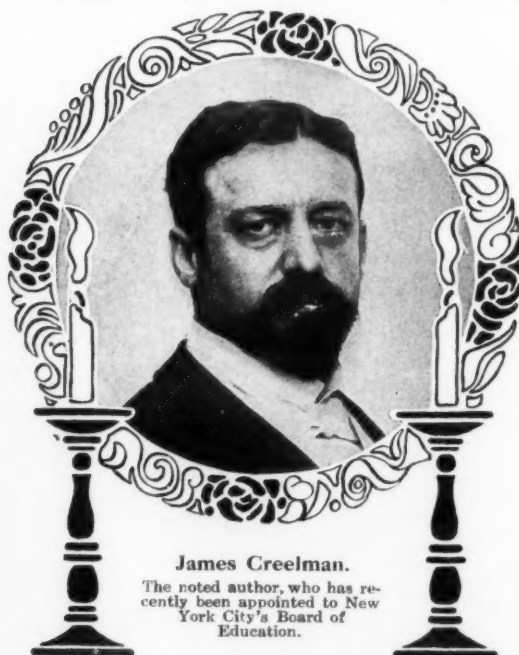
THE BOOK of his memoirs which John Bigelow published about a year ago is an authentic history of American diplomacy and letters from 1849 to the beginning of the last decade. Into his ninety-three years of life—the more active were coincident with the country's most critical period—he has



Hon. John Bigelow.
The dean of American diplomats, who has just celebrated his ninety-third birthday.

crowded a multitude of achievements. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, at the age of twenty-two, and was prison inspector in New York State by 1845. Five years later he was an editor of the New York *Evening Post*, then the foremost literary newspaper. He entered the consular service in 1861, and for three years was stationed in Paris, where he continued as minister to France for three years more. John Hay was his secretary of legation. He exercised, during this time, a profound influence on public thought in America. On his return to this country he was made chairman of Governor Tilden's canal investigating committee, and was secretary of state in New York from 1875 to 1877. His literary work was continued during the most active portions of his political career. The subjects on which he wrote indicate catholicity of taste and knowledge—history, religion, belles-lettres, a life of Franklin and of Tilden, political brochures, all of these flowed from his pen to the number of some twenty-odd volumes. He is still active. On November 25th he celebrated his ninety-third birthday, and in honor of the event ceased for that day the composition of a supplement to his "Retrospections of an Active Life."

WIDESPREAD commendation has followed the recent appointment by Mayor Gaynor, to the important position of a member of New York City's board of education, of James Creelman, for thirty-four years prominent as journalist, author and magazine writer. Mr. Creelman has long been interested in the public schools and has made many notable



James Creelman.
The noted author, who has recently been appointed to New York City's Board of Education.

addresses in and to educational bodies. His career as a journalist includes eighteen years with the New York *Herald*, during which time he represented that newspaper at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg and other European centers. For the *Herald*, and later the *World* and *Journal*, Mr. Creel-

man interviewed some of the most notable personages of the times, including Pope Leo XIII., King George of Greece, the Emperor of Korea, President Faure of France, Prince Bismarck, Henry M. Stanley, Louis Kossuth and Count Tolstoy. To Mr. Creelman's initiative as a journalist were due many important reformatory crusades, such as the congressional investigation which resulted in the present immigration laws. In like manner, while connected with the *World*, he conducted the famous bond-issue fight against the Cleveland administration. As an author Mr. Creelman is best known for "Diaz, Master of Mexico," a history of modern Mexico; "Why We Love Lincoln," a life of the emancipator; "On the Great Highway," a work of travel, and "Eagle Blood," a novel. Besides his newspaper work he has been associate editor of *Pearson's Magazine* and has written extensively for the *Century* and other prominent magazines. Mr. Creelman is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He will make an active and efficient member of the board of education.

FOR THE third time within less than a decade Washington has a White House debutante. When Miss Alice Roosevelt was not quite eighteen, she had a coming out which made the executive mansion a center of social gaiety. Miss Ethel Roosevelt was introduced at even an earlier age. The present season belongs to another charming White House debutante, Miss Helen Taft, who was tendered a "coming out" reception on December 1st. Seldom

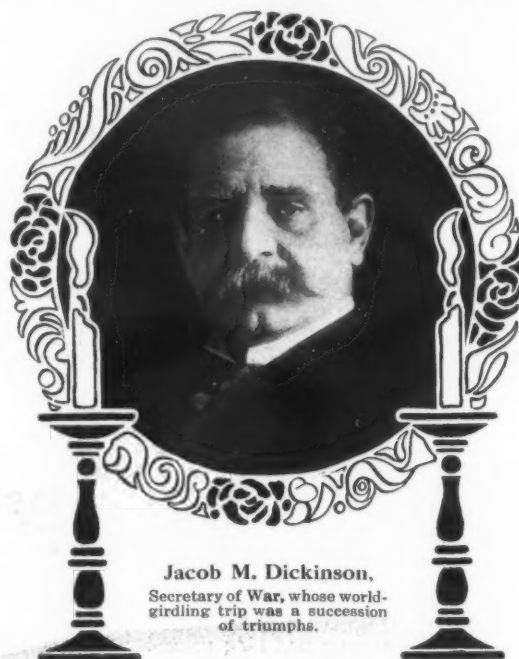


Miss Helen Taft.
The President's daughter, who is the most important debutante of the official set in Washington.
Copyright by Harris & Ewing.

before has such an assemblage of dignitaries been seen in the national capital. Miss Taft was formally presented to representatives of almost every civilized nation, as well as the cream of official and resident society in this country. She may be described as the attractive type of the old-fashioned girl, beloved by many and likened much in way and manner to her father. Miss Taft has been a devoted companion to her mother. Assisting Mrs. Taft from now on, and sometimes taking her place at White House formal functions, Miss Taft will have a more striking position than has ever before been enjoyed by so youthful a girl. However, she is exceedingly democratic, and it is a foregone conclusion that the first young lady of the land will carry the eminent social responsibilities with poise and dignity.

DECLARING woman's devotion to the far-famed and much-discussed hobble skirt as a feminine attribute which should make her far more attractive to the male sex, from the marriageable point of view, the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, of Boston, offers a plea for the fashionable foibles of the fair sex. Mr. Johnson asserts that the hobble skirt is one of the fashions of woman that indicate balance and normality of mind. He declares that women addicted to this form of attire, as well as those who adopt the peach-basket hat, the high-heeled shoes and the many other startling accessories of fashion, are the kind of women who make the best wives. Not only are the ever-changing fashions of women one of the chief delights of civilized communities, he says, but it is a safe statement to make that we have to-day no more conclusive key to a woman's mental and moral development than the clothes she wears.

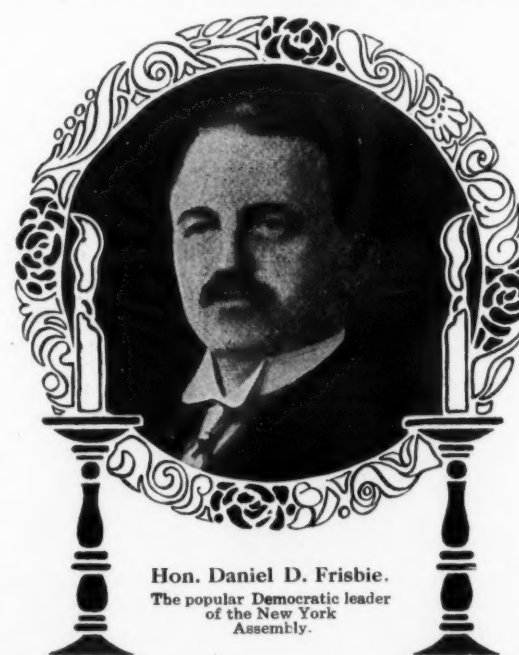
HARD upon the footsteps of the ex-President went the Secretary of War. His journey around the world was not such a strenuous affair, he hunted no wild beasts in Africa, nor did he settle any knotty problems for other nations; yet from the viewpoint of honors Jacob M. Dickinson



Jacob M. Dickinson,
Secretary of War, whose world-girdling trip was a succession of triumphs.

fares as well as the man who journeyed before. Rulers paid him much attention, he was feted and entertained wherever he went. The trip was made in an unofficial capacity. Looked at in that light, the result is exceedingly flattering both to the man himself and the nation which he serves so ably. Americans living in the foreign lands that he visited found in the attention paid him a great compliment. They remarked on his unassuming manner, his simplicity of speech and dress, and were pleased to point him out as a representative American—the kind which "gets there" by sheer pluck, without the blazon of orchestral accompaniment.

THE CONTROL of all the State departments and of both branches of the Legislature of New York by the Democratic party, for the first time in many years, means grave responsibility for the incoming administration. Its platform promises must be kept. The Legislature, therefore, becomes a most important factor in the situation, and the leadership is a matter of prime importance. It is necessary to secure for the speakership of the assembly not only an experienced and tactful legislator, but also one of unquestioned integrity. The Democratic leaders are to be commended for manifesting a purpose to confer this honor upon "Uncle" Daniel D. Frisbie. He has represented the Democratic county of Schoharie in the assembly on and off for ten years. He is the publisher of a bright and successful Democratic weekly newspaper at Schoharie and is one of the most popular Democrats in the State. As leader of the



Hon. Daniel D. Frisbie.
The popular Democratic leader of the New York Assembly.

minority in the assembly last year, he was the champion of all the progressive legislation for which his party stood, especially for economy in State expenses and for direct nominations. Having stood for the issues upon which the party sought its victory, he becomes the logical candidate for the speakership.

Th

"H

membered that freight from the till hereabouts. It sure does seem an' cactus an'—up here for a full "Queer sort when you know "I wasn't d

ago, after I daughter of old all sorts of talk the Bar-X a spe onery to keep t

"I sure was with the boys back to the Bar What? Oh, I had framed it to sound the old things looked f on and say my

"When I go cars *mucho pro* zard—it was l took me a full miles. When tumbled into a to wake me up before. He d day, and he ro utes before ti clothes, gave t found in my ve into the chill t till after the body'd touched dollar I gave left on me.

"Course be usually. I've often and neve I was graveled clothes, but n didn't have a toothbrush. the best I cou going to Kitt hungry as the to butt in an girl.

"I had just didn't live in had wired fr north, in the E I had some ho her and get h some opulent for me and g before I went I inquires my gave me and s the door. I g pretty hard, l shows up, loo She calms do staying there, ute she's over tree for the ye

"I remem I'd noticed th hadn't paid an so to speak. thinkin' that of the genera time to break across the wa locked, but th so I goes rou form at one e the church, w it and half r Kitty was st big star.

"I busts i doors to sashe Anyway, my knocks again loses her bal minute the wh Kitty, but I stuff on it fl whole thing door was star butt and drag it has time t was all brow

The Kidnapped Santa Claus

By CRITTENDEN MARRIOTT

Author of "Isle of Dead Ships."

"HELLO, hello! Lord! But I'm joyful to see you! What you doing around these parts? Eh? What am I doing here myself? Ain't you heard? Well! Of course I ought to have remembered that you was away when I pulled my freight from the old Bar-X, an' wasn't expected back till hereabouts time. Darn your homely old phiz! It sure does remind me of that old bunch of sand hills an' cactus an'— Oh, well, I'm under bonds to hole up here for a full year, an' then—an' then—"

"Queer sort of bonds? Well, not so all-fired queer when you know the story."

"I wasn't drunk! I cut the stuff out six months ago, after I met Kitty—Kitty Cleve, you know, daughter of old man Cleve that owns the Bar-X an' all sorts of tainted money besides. She was out at the Bar-X a spell last summer, an' it seemed sort of onery to keep that up after I knew her."

"I sure was tired, though. I'd been riding herd with the boys for three days and nights when I got back to the Bar-X an' found a hurry call from Kitty. What? Oh, I thought you understood. Kitty and I had framed it all up before she went East. She was to sound the old man and wire me when things looked favorable for me to come on and say my piece."

"When I got the call I put for the cars *mucho pronto*; but I run into a blizzard—it was late in December—and it took me a full day to do the eighty miles. When I caught the Pullman, I tumbled into a berth and told the porter to wake me up at Carmi Park, and not before. He did! He let me sleep all day, and he roused me up just ten minutes before time. I climbed into my clothes, gave the moke a stray dollar I found in my vest pocket, and jumped off into the chill twilight. I didn't find out till after the train was gone that somebody'd touched me for my roll. The dollar I gave the porter was all they'd left on me."

"Course being broke ain't such a much usually. I've been busted many an' often and never minded. But this time I was graveled. I had a decent suit of clothes, but my hat was tough and I didn't have another thing with me 'cept a toothbrush. I was intending to outfit the best I could at Carmi Park before going to Kitty's. And there I was, hungry as the devil, stony broke, due to butt in and ask papa for his little girl."

"I had just one grain of hope. Papa didn't live in Carmi Park, where Kitty had wired from, but an hour farther north, in the Big Noise on the Lake. So I had some hopes I might be able to find her and get her to knock me down to some opulent person who'd cash a check for me and give me a chance to fit up before I went up against the old man. I inquires my way to the address Kitty gave me and springs the hurry gong at the door. I guess I must have pushed it pretty hard, because a nice old dame shows up, lookin' like she was scared half to death. She calms down, however, and tells me that Kitty is staying there, right enough, but that just at the minute she's over at the church, fixing up a Christmas tree for the yearlings."

"I remembered, then, that it's Christmas Eve. I'd noticed the general festive air in the street, but hadn't paid any attention, having troubles of my own, so to speak. Then I feels some easier in my mind, thinkin' that maybe Kitty means to take advantage of the general peace and good-willativeness of the time to break things to papa. The church is just across the way and I pikes over. The front door is locked, but the place is fairly busting with light, and so I goes round to the back and peeks in. On a platform at one end is a whaling big tree, 'most as big as the church, with candles and tinsel and things all over it and half a dozen people busy hanging on more. Kitty was standing on a ladder just reaching up a big star."

"I busts in! But being used to having all outdoors to sashez around in, I reckon I'm some clumsy. Anyway, my foot catches in a rope and I trips and knocks against Kitty's ladder. She totters, sees me, loses her balance and grabs at the tree. The next minute the whole thing comes down kerflop. I catches Kitty, but I can't catch the tree. The cotton and stuff on it flashes up, and in less'n two seconds the whole thing is a roaring bonfire. Lucky, the back door was standing wide, and I grabs the tree by the butt and drags it out into the snow in the alley before it has time to touch the church off. But the needles was all browned up and the things on it was ruined

teetotal. Small difference that made to Kitty till she found that I wasn't hurt to speak of. It was mighty pleasant to have somebody fussing over me, an' I let her do it as much as she liked."

"By and by I noticed the other folks was looking kind of glum. They was standing about passing language to each other low-like, and casting looks at me and Kitty that was as plain as print. So I turns to the bunch. 'Ladies and fellow-citizens,' says I, 'the joke's on me, an' it's my turn to ante. I'm mighty sorry this occurred, an' if you'll give me one little half hour I'll step outside and rustle you the best tree and the most thingembobs that's to be had in Carmi Park.'

"A slim young fellow with his vest on backwards steps forward. 'I'm the Rev. Mr. Wilcox,' he says. 'The fire was as much our fault as yours, I reckon. We ought to have fixed the tree so it couldn't tip; an' I wouldn't accept your offer if it wasn't the only possible way to save the children who are coming from being sorely disappointed.' He stops and shoots a glance at Kitty. 'Perhaps Miss Cleve will show you the way to the toy store,' he finishes."



DRAWN BY CLINTON BALMER

"Kitty starts forward, eager-like, and then I remembers sudden that my roll's gone an' I ain't got a cent from apples to breakfast. So I waves her back. 'I'll have to hustle too fast, Kitty,' I whispers. 'You stay here and keep 'em jollied up. I'll be back pronto!'

"With the last word I slides out and puts off down the street some hasty. Lord, Lord, but I felt lonesome! It was six o'clock, I reckon, and real dark and snowing like mad. Out by the church there wasn't much doing, but down street a little I could see store windows a-flashing out and I heads toward them. What to do I didn't know, no more than a locoed bronco; but I was going to get that Christmas tree and fixings some way."

"I hadn't gone a block when I butted into somebody. It was close under a gas light, and I see he's a solid-looking party, with a jowl on him like a freight car and a steel-trap sort of a mouth. He didn't look noways promising to hearken to a tale of woe, but he did look plenty plethoric and opulent, and I sees my chance and plays it wide open."

"'Hold on a minute, friend,' I says. 'I want you to do me a favor.'"

"He looks at me disdainful. 'Well, what is it?' he asks. 'Speak quick! I'm in a hurry.'"

"'Why,' says I, 'it ain't much to do for a friend, but I'll allow it's something to do for somebody you don't know. I want you to cash me a check for two hundred dollars and take my face as security. I wouldn't ask you, pardner, but I sure needs the money.'

"Say! You'd a died to see his face! 'You impudent scoundrel!' he cries. 'Stand aside!'

"He tries to push by me, but I sticks my gun against the fifth button of his vest. 'Hold on!' I says, mighty persuasive. 'Hold on! Let's argue a little first.'

"He gets mighty white about the gills and he refrains from making any break."

"'I'll see you hanged for this, you robber!' he cries. 'Who put you up to it, anyhow?'

"'Nobody,' I says. 'Now, mister,' I goes on, 'I pardons your previous petulance, seeing maybe you've got some cause to get hostile; but if I was you I wouldn't say any more. I wouldn't ask you for the money if I didn't just have to have it, an' you'll get it back safe and sure. My name's Tom Cutter, and I'm from the Bar-X ranch in Texas, and I'm broke, and I've got to cough up a Christmas tree and so forth in thirty minutes, and I don't know any way to get it but by applying to some kind Santa Claus like yourself. Now, friend, I ain't got time to argue. Come along and buy the things and I'll give you a check for what they cost.'

"I gives him a dig in the abdomen with the gun, an' he turns and trots off as meek as a lamb. Course I was bluffing, an' if he had the nerve to call me I'd been in something of a fix. But there wasn't anything to do but bull through. So I walks along with him, keepin' the gun in my pocket, but holdin' it so he can see it's there. I believes a heap in moral suasion. It seems, though, that I don't need it. He asks some questions on the way and I tells him about the church and the fire and how I come to be broke. We gets real sociable, and when we gets to the stores he buys everything in sight, hires men to take 'em out on the rush and to put 'em up and all. He even buys a big Santa Claus suit."

"I balks at that. 'Say, pardner,' I says, 'who was you forecasting to wear those Foxy Grandpa togs?'

"He looks me up and down in a measuring sort of way. 'Oh, I guess they'll be big enough for you, all right,' he says."

"But I renigs. 'Not for me!' I says. 'Not for me! I ain't prepared to hand out any such a line of language as the occasion calls for. You don't want me to get the church pulled by the police, do you?' says I."

"'All right,' he nods. 'I'll wear 'em myself, then.'"

"Say, wouldn't that have jarred you? Here I holds up a perfect stranger on the street at night—a stranger that looks like a pirate or a banker or some such a person—and he turns into a Santa Claus before my eyes. When we gets back, we finds the tree up and the things hung on it and the audience a-piling in. We sneaks round to the back and Foxy Grandpa puts on his Santa Claus uniform in the alley and we walks in. You'd just ought to heard those children yowl when we broke on their vision."

"The minister and Kitty comes forward to meet us. The minister plays right up to Grandpa and leads him forward. I noticed them whispering together and glancing at me, and I gets some uneasy, considering all the circumstances. But Kitty grabs me by the arm and hauls me off to one side. 'Who is that?' she asks, frightened-like."

"'Search me!' I answers. 'I thought I was dealing this game, but that's where I got fooled. He's running it pluperfect. All we've got to do is to stand back and enjoy it.'

"So we stood back. And he did the thing proud. It was a sort of mission church, and I reckon most of the folks wasn't over and above blessed with this world's goods, as the minister puts it. There was enough to spare for everybody, and long before the tree was bare they were the happiest crowd I ever see."

"Grandpa started his patter kind of stiff, but after a while his words got to flowing as mellifluous as brandy juggling out of a jug. Just at the end he stops for a minute and looks over at me and Kitty, where we was holding hands behind a pew back."

"'Will Miss Cleve please step up here?' he asks."

"Kitty jumps 'most out of her skin, but she goes up meek enough, while I sits back and wonders how he knew her name. He whispers something to her and draws her around on the other side of him."

"Then: 'Will Mr. Cutter step up here?' he asks."

"Course I went, suspicioning that he was fixing to even up things with me."

(Continued on page 678.)

Holiday Brides and Bridesmaids



Mrs. Lewis Roberts's Bridesmaids.

The Misses Harriet Glover, Helen Glover, Katherine Glover, Helen Miller, Annie Coleman, Isabelle Hoyt, Catherine Hammersley, Ellen Wheeler and Helen Langton, of New York.—*Marceau.*



Mrs. Allen G. Wellman.

Formerly Miss Frances Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander, of New York.—*Marceau.*



Mrs. William Thaw.

Formerly Miss Gladys Virginia Bradley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradley, of Bridgeport, Conn.—*Marceau.*



Mrs. Anthony Tausky.

Formerly Miss Margaret Mann, and her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Krotel, daughter of Judge Krotel, of New York.—*Marceau.*



Mrs. Walter N. Stillman's Bridesmaids.

The Misses Ruth and Mildred Stillman, Edith Landon, Elizabeth Kendall, and Beatrice Pratt.—*Marceau.*



Mrs. R. M. Houghton and Mrs. George M. Gales.

Mrs. Arthur J. Chatillon and Miss Naomi Ellis, maids of honor.—*Marceau.*



Mrs. Lewis Roberts.

Formerly Miss Charlotte LeRoy Glover, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Glover, of Fairfield, Conn.—*Marceau.*



Mrs. Walter N. Stillman.

Formerly Miss Constance Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, of New York.—*Marceau.*

Under the Sign of the Opera Glass

Many New Plays Are Announced for the Holidays

By HARRIET QUIMBY



Mrs. Leslie Carter and Robert Warwick, in "Two Women," a melodrama, by Rupert Hughes, at the Lyric.

SOTHERN AND MARLOWE, AT THE BROADWAY.

SO MANY good plays have opened in New York this week that it is difficult to choose one to be especially recommended. The theatrical season is now at its height. The best that managers have to offer is already on the boards, unless we make exception of Charles Frohman's forthcoming production of "Chantecler" and the new play now in rehearsal from the pen of Henry Arthur Jones. Whether one's taste inclines toward music, drama, melodrama, tragedy or comedy, there is something to meet it. For admirers of Shakespeare, Sothern and Marlowe, acknowledged to be the leading Shakespearean players on this side of the Atlantic, are offering at the Broadway Theater a repertoire including "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet" and "As You Like It."

BERNHARDT, AT THE GLOBE.

At the Globe Theater Madam Bernhardt, who is in many respects the most remarkable player in the world as well as the most finished artist, is thrilling the younger theater-goers, as she thrilled their fathers and mothers twenty-five or thirty years ago, with her liquid tones and her wonderful interpretation of the varying emotions which assail the human soul. Those who have not seen this actress should not fail to do so now, for she is unique among players. By comparison



Robert Edson. Who will star in "Where the Trail Divides," soon to open in New York.



Julia Hay. Playing in "The Gamblers," a drama of high finance, at Maxine Elliott's.

with Bernhardt, other actresses appear unfinished. Even those who do not understand the French in which Bernhardt always plays show a fascinated interest in her grace and charm and that compelling quality known as magnetism. She is the only actress in the world who has the power to cause a typical Broadway audience, composed largely of adults, to dissolve in tears over the woes of *Camille*.

"MARY MAGDALENE," AT THE NEW THEATER.

Maeterlinck's latest play, with Olga Nethersole in the title role, had its first production on any stage at the New Theater last week. In selecting the story of Mary Magdalene as the theme of his play, Mr. Maeterlinck has followed in the footsteps of many who have sought dramatic inspiration in the spiritual awakening of the woman of Bethany. Like his

tary, "Clarice," "Too Much Johnson" and "Held by the Enemy."

"DADDY DUFORD," AT THE HACKETT.

A word of sincere appreciation is due Albert Chevalier, who is appearing for the first time in this country in a real play. This incomparable singer of coster songs dear to the hearts of vaudeville audiences, before which he has sung many times, is twice welcome to the legitimate stage, which is sadly in need of actors who know their art. The play, written by



James Young. His flashlight glimpses of classic characters, Marc Antony, Shylock, Hamlet, etc., are highly successful.



The Newest Production of "Macbeth."

E. H. Sothern and Frederick Lewis who with Julia Marlowe, are presenting a Shakespearean repertoire at the Broadway.



Bessie Abbott.

To appear in Mascagni's new opera, "Ysobel," early in the new year.

predecessors, he has succeeded only in turning that wonderful story into a rather commonplace melodrama. Unless it were acted by the inspired peasants of Oberammergau, a dramatization of "Mary Magdalene," with its stone-throwing and other persecutions, and, later, the dilemma in which *Mary* is forced to decide between complete surrender to her new faith and giving herself to her Roman officer lover, could scarcely be anything else but melodrama, however the playwright treats the story. The selection of Olga Nethersole for the part of *Mary* seems an unfortunate one. Clever player as she is along certain lines, she neither looks the part nor apparently has a clear conception of how to interpret it. The play is interesting, as anything from the author of "Pellas et Melisande," "Sister Beatrice," "Monna Vanna" and "The Blue Bird" is bound to be. The production, which has been artistically and beautifully staged, reflects much credit upon that department of the New Theater management.

WILLIAM GILLETTE, IN REPERTOIRE, AT THE EMPIRE.

The Empire Theater is given over to a revival of Conan Doyle's stories dramatized years ago by William Gillette, who is again appearing in the same roles in which he made his greatest success. Mr. Gillette is bidding farewell to the stage. After this season he intends to devote his time to playwriting entirely. Included in the repertoire are "Sherlock Holmes," "Secret Service," "The Private Secre-

Mr. Chevalier in collaboration with Leachmore Worrall and in which the former plays the leading role as well as doubling in several others, is called "Daddy Duford." The piece utilizes the old device of staging a play within a play, and in one act shows first a lobby, then back of the scenes at a London music hall. Although the stage staged is not new, the authors are to be commended for introducing it, since it gives opportunity to Mr. Chevalier to step out of his character to the coster boy and the coster songs of his first success in this country.

PLAYS ONE CAN TAKE HIS WIFE OR DAUGHTER TO SEE.

EDITOR'S NOTE: During the course of the dramatic season, Miss Harriet Quimby, LESLIE's dramatic editor, receives many letters from subscribers and others asking her to name the decent plays to which a man may take the feminine members of his family. As most of the productions go on tour after leaving New York, we believe that a list of wholesome plays will be found valuable to the public. "The Blue Bird," New Theater. Sothern-Marlowe Repertoire. "Daddy Duford," William Collier. "The Girl and the Kaiser." "He Came from Milwaukee." "Madame Troubadour." "The Gamblers." "The Importance of Being Earnest." William Gillette in Repertoire. "The Encoster." "The Commuters." "The Nest Egg." "Naughty Marietta." "Get Rich Quick Wallingford." "The Country Boy." Bernhardt in Repertoire. "Madame Sherry." "Mother." "Getting a Polish." "The Concert." "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." "The Aviator." Ruth St. Denis in Egyptian Dances. Hippodrome

The Story of a Men

A Bird's-eye View of the Most Important Political and S

By CHARLES M. HARVEY



Braga Overthrows the Government of Portugal.



Nicaragua Is Rent by Revolution.



Curtiss Flies from Albany to New York.



The River Seine Overflows Its Banks.



John D. Rockefeller Announces His Foundation



King Edward's Funeral Procession in London.

TO TIME'S continued story, 1910 contributes some very interesting chapters. All the continents and most of the countries appear in the narrative. The death of Edward VII., on May 6th, and the accession of George V. were two of the most important events of the year in British records. Coming immediately after Victoria's reign of sixty-four years, the longest in British annals, the nine years of Edward's rule seemed short. It was long enough, however, to give the dead King a place among the world's greatest diplomats. He ended that "splendid isolation" for his country of which some of her statesmen used to boast, and brought an alliance with France, an entente with Russia and raised new friends for England among all the great nations, unless an exception may be made in the case of Germany.

As George V. entered on his duties at an earlier age than did his predecessor, there is a fair probability that his reign may reach the average of British monarchs. George's advent, however, was at a time of exciting party strife. The contest which Premier Asquith and the Liberals, aided by the Irish Nationalists and the Laborites, are making to abolish the veto power of the House of Lords over measures passed by the House of Commons brings up the most disturbing issue which England has seen since the revolution of 1688, which drove out James II. and brought William and Mary to the throne. For the moment, indeed, Edward's death stilled the strife, but it was renewed in the closing weeks of the year. As the success of the Liberal-Nationalist-Laborite propaganda would virtually transform the British Parliament into a single-chambered body, the entire world is interested in the outcome of this contest.

But by far the largest event on Europe's political calendar for 1910 was the revolution of October 4th-5th, which sent Manuel II. into exile, which overthrew the dynasty of Braganza-Coburg and which transformed Portugal into a republic. This may be considered a sequel to the assassination of Manuel's father, Carlos I., and of Manuel's older brother Prince Louis Philippe, in Lisbon, on February 1st, 1908, which sent Manuel to the throne. The ex-King traversed the road over which Charles X. of France in 1830, Louis Philippe of the same country in 1848 and Napoleon III. in 1870 traveled, and resides in England. Apparently the new regime will stand, although some serious tests are ahead of it. It has been accepted by the provinces and colonies, and nearly all the leading countries of the world have recognized it. It is the only government which Portugal has had since the early days of October, and thus the world is compelled to concede its validity. The ignorance of a large proportion of the people, however, their poverty, the high rate of taxation and the lack of experience in self-government are obstacles which confront the new heads of the state. Then there is the contest between the government and the Vatican, which raises a serious issue, the outcome of which will probably be a separation of the church from the state, such as has taken place in France in the past two years and as threatens in Spain. Professor Theophile Braga, a scholar of international repute, is at the head of the provisional government. To Switzerland, France, Andorra and San Marino, as governments of the people, by the people and for the people, must now be added Portugal. Bonaparte's prediction that in a century Europe would be all republican or all Cossack is thus, through the revolution at Lisbon, brought a step nearer to realization.

Naturally the Portuguese upheaval caused great excitement within the borders of its neighbor, Spain, and the Carlist pretender issued a manifesto designed to hearten his followers in and out of that country; but, for the moment at least, all danger for the Alfonsist dynasty has passed. The breach with the Vatican, though, which promises to result in a complete severance of the relations between the clericals and the schools and the government, is an element of disturbance in the kingdom. For the time being, the republican propaganda in Spain is silenced. Spain tried the republican experiment in 1873-74, after the abdication of Amadeo of Savoy, but it was unable to maintain itself, and the son of the deposed Isabella II. was called in 1875. This was Alfonso XII., who died in 1885, the father of the present monarch, Alfonso XIII.

Great strikes and rioting took place in England, Germany and France during the year. Premier Briand, of France, declared that the object of some of the strike leaders was to overthrow the republic. The republic was forty years of age, however, on September 4th, and thus had lived more than twice as long as any previous regime in France since the deposition of Louis XVI., in 1792. By votes of confidence and by a reorganization of the ministry, Premier Briand has gained new strength, and the republic promises to be a fixture.

The year saw the establishment of the Union of South Africa, comprising the two former Boer republics which were subverted by England in the war of 1899-1902, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and some of the adjacent British colonies. This constitutes a self-governing community, under British suzerainty, on the general lines of Canada and Australia. Here a beginning may be said to have been made toward the realization of the dream of the late Cecil Rhodes, for the confederation of all the British settlements on the Dark Continent into the league which he wanted to call the United States of Africa.

An imperial edict of the regent of China, signed by all the councilors and leading officials of all the government boards of that country, was issued on November 4th, at Peking, granting the popular demand for an earlier establishment of a complete national parliament than had been promised. The date which had previously been fixed for the parliament was 1915, but now the time is advanced to 1913. This is the second step toward the development of constitutional government in China, the first having been taken in the establishment of the provincial assemblies in 1909. This is an advance which was undreamed of by the world a few years ago. It was undoubtedly hastened by the success, or partial success, attained by the assemblies established in Russia and Turkey in the past three or four years. As the third Duma has just convened in Russia, there is a fair probability that parliamentary government has become a fixture in the land of the Czars. With the advent of China as a constitutional government, the only absolutisms which will remain in the world are Morocco, Abyssinia and one or two more little barbarous states.

The cholera in Russia, which caused more than 100,000 deaths in that country in 1910 and which resulted in over a hundred fatalities in Italy and a few in Germany and France, was the year's greatest scourge. Earthquake and tidal wave at the Bay of Naples and the Gulf of Salerno, in which fourteen towns were wholly or partially destroyed, together with an eruption from Mount Vesuvius and from a crater on the island of Ischia, in all of which 300 lives were lost, inflicted an additional calamity on Italy.

II.

For Latin America 1910 has been a year of jubilation and also a season of tumult. Beginning with Argentina on May 25th and ending with Mexico on September 16th, most of the countries, from the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan, celebrated the centenary of the beginning of the revolts in which they broke away from Spain and gained the independence which the United States recognized in 1822, and which was guaranteed by Monroe's hands-off-the-American-continent warning to the Holy Alliance in his message to Congress in 1823. A very important datemark for the countries to the south of the United States was 1810. Brazil, which belonged to Portugal instead of to Spain, felt the impulse for independence and eventually separated from the parent nation, but the republic of Brazil dates from 1889 only.

In Argentina the centennial observances took the shape of a world's fair, lasting six months, in which most of the great countries of the globe were represented. The celebrations in the other countries which had observances took various shapes, and some of them, like that in Mexico, lasted a week or two. Naturally the United States was a favored guest everywhere at the festivities. The United States also took a prominent part at the Pan-American Congress, at Buenos Ayres, in June and July.

But the disturbances in Latin America attracted even more attention throughout the world than did the independence jubilees. Nicaragua led off with the rebellion, which began in 1909 and which was handed over as unfinished business to 1910. Under the leadership of Estrada, the rebels expelled Zelaya, a dictator who had ruled Nicaragua despotically for several years. They also turned out Zelaya's political heir, Madriz. Apparently the government of Estrada is liked by a majority of the Nicaraguans. They want peace, and, for the moment at least, Estrada has given it to them. Virtually, though in some cases not formally, his regime has been recognized by the United States and most of the other countries.

President Davilla, the weak and unpopular executive of Honduras, had a small revolt on his hands when the dismissed soldier, General Valladares, raised the flag of insurrection at Amapala, a port on that country's Pacific side. As he had several Latin-American professional soldiers of fortune with him, and as some American adventurers were beginning to flock to his standard, serious trouble seemed to confront Honduras. The moral support of the United States for Davilla, however, re-enforced by the presence of a United States cruiser in the waters near Amapala, at length caused the revolt to collapse.

The mutiny in B. November threatens permanent, which its to the mutineers. in the outbreak. It more privileges for and for the abolition were promptly met them, so that nobody mutineers killed for shells into the city few lives and some the revolt took place President, Fonseca, Lisbon, where he had which were directed 1893, during the pro another revolt in the very much concerned prosper quite so well. The threats of insurrection early in the year, did Miguel Gomez, who republic on the wit from the island in J. wel, seems to have authority of his people.

But the Latin-Americans attracted the widest support in the insurrection in November. It was understood that he had any recognized leader, who was one of the candidates in the election of 1911, that it could be planned without exciting any suspicion. As the revolt followed, Diaz's domain, which was the death of a Mexican, it aroused an especial interest in the Rio Grande. The Mexicans, however, went to the aid of the vigilantes on our side of the river. It has been President Porfirio's terregnum of 1880-1890, was at the height of prosperity to the extent of a hundred dollars, more than half of which was by the United States. The third of Mexico's financial support of the moral support of the Mexicans. He put down the revolution of eighty, inaugurated on November 1st.

Easily the most States in 1910 was in New York on June year on his African more attentions from people than had ever American. Then continent during the he filled more space than was given to tional or State.

Naturally much of Taft's visit to Panama was devoted to the work which is being done on the canal since his previous visit in 1908. He was on the ground as to the progress of the work needed for the isthmian canal and the welcome was given to the "traffic by the big ship" which he had never acquainted with before. He was more than is any member of the family. The part of his message to the canal received especially from the country. Incidentally, the President of the Panama Canal Company, a phatic contradiction of the "headlined" in the United States looked upon the visit.

A national census of the country, and the Eastern States, the middle West, Southwest and on the ninety-six per cent the largest proportion almost doubled since population, while the by Missouri was due

a Memorable Year

Important Political and Social Developments of 1910

By CHARLES M. HARVEY

the Union of Boer republics in the war of Free State. This consideration British and Australia have been of the late the British the league of Africa.

China, signed of all the issued on popular de-complete na-. The date parliament to 1913. development of first having provincial as-which was un-go. It was partial suc-ed in Russia rs. As the, there is a rnement has With the rnement, the world are little bar-

more than d which re-y and a few 's greatest the Bay of ch fourteen, together and from a ch 300 lives on Italy.

r of jubila-ning with Mexico on m the Rio by the cen-which they dependence and which -American- is message temark for States was instead of e and even- but the re-

es took the s, in which ere repre-tries which d some of ek or two. red guest ted States erican Con- attracted d than did off with which was 10. Under ed Zelaya, otically for aya's polit- rnement of caraguans. least, Es- though in een recog- the other

ular execu- his hands res, raised rt on that ral Latin- with him, ginning to ed to con- the United y the pres- aters near lapse.

The mutiny in Brazil's navy in the closing days of November threatened trouble for that country's government, which its officials averted by surrendering to the mutineers. There were no politics, however, in the outbreak. It was a strike for better pay and more privileges for the officers and men of the navy and for the abolition of flogging, and their demands were promptly met. Amnesty, too, was granted to them, so that nobody will be punished, although the mutineers killed four of their officers and fired many shells into the city of Rio de Janeiro, destroying a few lives and some property there. Oddly enough, the revolt took place just after the arrival of the new President, Fonseca, at Rio, who had just returned from Lisbon, where he had witnessed the similar scenes which were directed at Manuel and the monarchy. In 1893, during the presidency of Peixotto, there was another revolt in the Brazilian navy. That one was very much concerned with politics, but it did not prosper quite so well as did the outbreak of 1910. The threats of insurrection in Cuba, which were heard early in the year, did not take practical shape. Jose Miguel Gomez, who went to the head of the Cuban republic on the withdrawal of the American troops from the island in January, 1909, by President Roosevelt, seems to have held the support of a large majority of his people.

But the Latin-American event of 1910 which attracted the widest attention all over the world was the insurrection in Mexico in the latter half of November. It was under the leadership—so far as it had any recognized leadership—of Francisco I. Madero, who was one of Diaz's rivals for the presidency in the election of 1910, but whose vote was so small that it could be placed in the "scattering" returns without exciting any serious protest from anybody. As the revolt followed some anti-American demonstrations in the City of Mexico and in other towns of Diaz's domain, which were caused by the burning to death of a Mexican murderer at Rock Springs, Tex., it aroused an especial interest on the American side of the Rio Grande. Many adventurers, chiefly Mexicans, however, went from Texas to join the rebels, despite the vigilance of the State and Federal authorities on our side of the river. The fact that Diaz, who has been President since 1877, except during the interregnum of 1880-84, in which his lieutenant, Gonzales, was at the head of affairs, has brought order and prosperity to Mexico and has attracted capital there to the extent of many hundreds of millions of dollars, more than half of which has been furnished by the United States, and the further fact that two-thirds of Mexico's foreign trade is with us, gave Diaz the moral support of a majority of thinking Americans. He put down the rebellion, and was, at the age of eighty, inaugurated for his eighth term on December 1st.

III.

Easily the most spectacular incident in the United States in 1910 was the arrival of Theodore Roosevelt in New York on June 18th, after an absence of over a year on his African hunting tour and after receiving more attentions from Europe's rulers, statesmen and people than had ever previously been accorded to any American. Then came his frequent dashes over the continent during the congressional campaign, in which he filled more space in the newspapers of both parties than was given to any candidate for any office, national or State.

Naturally much interest was aroused in President Taft's visit to Panama in November. He inspected the work which is being done on the canal, was surprised at the progress which had been made there since his previous visit in 1909, just before his inauguration, and he consulted with men in authority on the ground as to the new legislation which would be needed for the isthmus. He carried from the engineers the welcome word that the canal would be open to traffic by the beginning of 1915. Mr. Taft is better acquainted with the conditions on the canal zone than is any member of the House or Senate, and that part of his message in December which dealt with the canal received especial attention from Congress and the country. Incidentally, while on a visit to the President of the Panama republic, he gave an emphatic contradiction to the report, which had been "headlined" in the papers of that country, that the United States looked forward to its ultimate annexation.

A national census always has great interest for the country, and that of 1910 carried many surprises. The Eastern States increased faster than did those of the middle West, but the largest gain was in the Southwest and on the Pacific slope. With a gain of ninety-six per cent. in the decade, Oklahoma made the largest proportionate increase of any State. It almost doubled since 1900. Iowa fell off slightly in population, while the small gain of six per cent. made by Missouri was due to the increase in its two largest

cities, St. Louis and Kansas City. The rest of the State decreased. Missouri dropped from the fifth place among the States in population, which it had held since 1870, to the seventh place, Texas and Massachusetts going above her.

But the greatest surprise of the census was the large gains which were made by some of the more important cities. Los Angeles more than tripled in population during the decade, and Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., each much more than doubled. The present total is 237,000 for Seattle, 207,000 for Portland, and 319,000 for Los Angeles. Despite the earthquake and fire of 1906, which cut its population one-half, San Francisco made a gain of twenty-one per cent. in the decade, and has now 417,000 people. But considering the size of the city, the most marvelous increase of all was that of New York, which was thirty-eight per cent., as compared with twenty-eight per cent. for Chicago and nineteen per cent. for Philadelphia. New York City added 1,329,000 to its total in the decade, its present population being 4,766,000. It lengthened its lead over the second and third of the cities, just as New York State, with a present total of 9,113,000 and a gain of twenty-five per cent., increased its lead over the States which are closest to it on the roll—Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio. New York ranks second to London in inhabitants, but exceeds London in the value of its shipping and is far ahead of London in wealth and in the volume and the variety of its activities.

By enabling acts passed by Congress in 1910, two States, New Mexico and Arizona, will be added to the roll in 1911, making the total number of States forty-eight and completing the organization into commonwealths of the entire area of the contiguous part of the United States.

The deaths of Associate Justices Peckham and Brewer and of Chief Justice Fuller and the resignation of Associate Justice Moody and the appointment of their successors have practically transformed the Supreme Court. The best known of the new members of that tribunal is Justice Hughes, whose resignation of the governorship of New York to accept an appointment on the bench surprised the country. His ability, prominence and personal popularity seemed to single him out for the highest political honor in the gift of the people.

Of course by far the most important event in the United States during 1910 was the election for the entire membership of the popular branch of Congress and for a third of that of the other chamber, in which the Democrats won a notable victory. The Republican majority of forty-five in the House of Representatives chosen in the presidential year 1908 was replaced by a Democratic majority of sixty-four in the chamber chosen in 1910. Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, will probably take Mr. Cannon's place as speaker in the new House when it meets in December, 1911. The Republican majority of twenty-four in the Senate which entered office with Taft was cut to twelve. Moreover, through the elections which will be held in 1911 in the new States of New Mexico and Arizona, the Democratic line in each chamber may be strengthened, although the prospect is that the Republicans will gain the former State and the Democrats the latter. This division of favors would be in harmony with the votes of those two Territories for delegates to Congress for the past ten or twelve years. This Democratic victory, the first which was won since 1892, recalls the off-year majorities for that party in 1874, in 1882 and in 1890, in all of which years the Democrats made larger gains in the House than they did in 1910; but in none of those years did they capture as many Republican seats in the Senate as they won in the recent canvass.

One of the interesting features of the campaign was the heavy increase in the Socialist vote in many States and the election of Victor L. Berger to Congress in one of the Wisconsin districts. He is the first man ever chosen to Congress anywhere in the United States on a Socialist ticket. Washington was carried for equal suffrage, which makes the fifth State in which women can vote for all officers up to and including the President on the same terms as men, the others being Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Colorado. In those States several women were elected to the Legislatures. Oregon and Oklahoma defeated woman-suffrage propositions. In several States prohibition amendments to constitutions were defeated, notably in Missouri, where the proposition was beaten by a majority of 218,000.

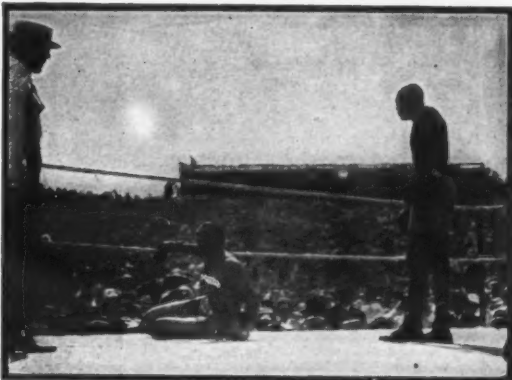
A surprising development of the political upheaval was the choice of Democratic Governors in States usually Republican—Dix in New York, Wilson in New Jersey, Foss in Massachusetts, Baldwin in Connecticut and West in Oregon. Harmon's is a re-election, which makes the situation particularly significant. He is the first Democrat to carry Ohio for Governor twice in succession since before the time of the Civil War.



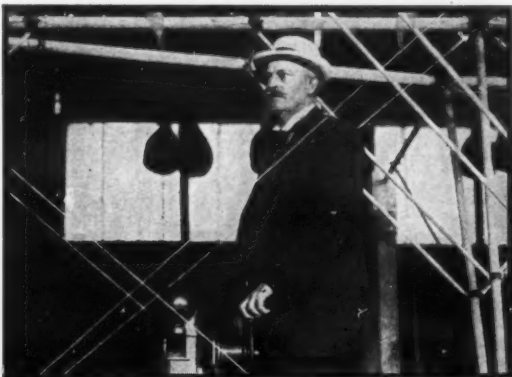
Mexico Celebrates Its Centennial.



Roosevelt Returns from His Tour of Africa.



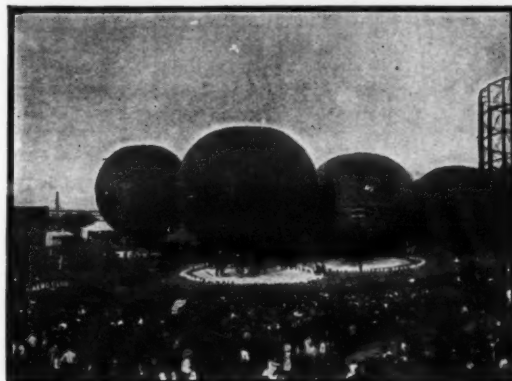
The Most Notable Sporting Event of the Year.



Wellman Attempts the Atlantic in an Airship.



Hamilton Flies from New York to Philadelphia.



The Start of the International Balloon Race.

The Christmas Bookshelf

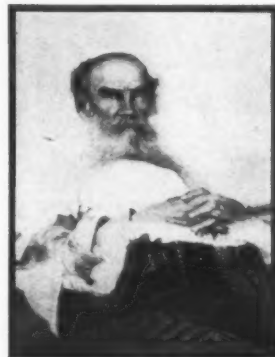
Conducted by CLARENCE RICHARD LINDNER

LEO TOLSTOY.

"I heartily regret the death of this great writer, who embodied in the golden age of his talent for creation the types of his fatherland, thus constituting one of the most glorious eras in the life of Russia."

CZAR NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA.

ON NOVEMBER 19th died Leo Tolstoy, for many years the largest figure in the world of letters. He left behind a rich legacy, the fruit of almost sixty years' labor. There were two Tolstoy—the artist and the reformer—and the judgments that have been passed upon him thus far have been so divided. In which of these capacities he served humanity best will remain a moot question for some time to come. We shall consider here, then, wherein lay his unprecedented popularity, his influence on the thought not only of Russia, but that of all the world. It is generally held now that his superiority lies in his genius as a realistic novelist. The vital force which characterizes his writings conjures up pictures that are never forgotten. He wrote with his instincts, his intellect and his emotions. He drew life so that every crosspatch of character, every lurking instinct became vividly clear—he saw inside of men. He did more than any other to make Russia known to the



Count Leo Tolstoy, Whose books will weigh on the consciences of the coming centuries.

rest of the world; and he has described Russia to itself—the rich to the poor, the noble to the peasant, so that each saw across the wide gulf that lies between.

It is his position as a reformer that remains undecided. Born of noble parentage, rich, a soldier in his early manhood, he chose a peasant's fare, exalted liberty and hated despotism, yet preached withal a doctrine of non-resistance, condemned in later life as immoral the work of his earlier days, a painter of brutality, yet with a pity that made suffering mankind his children. He taught that no earthly power has any right to rule—except the power to do good. "A book that will weigh on the conscience of the coming century," thus a French critic spoke of his "Resurrection." That book awakened Russia to the futility of its systems of justice. One-half million



Jack London, "When God Laughs," a new volume of his short stories, will appear soon.



Walter Camp, Author of "Book of Football" and other short volumes.

copies of it were sold, among all strata of society. "War and Peace" sickened the thinking men of the nation against militarism. It inspired the painter Vereschagin and Gorshin the novelist, both of them soldiers, to anti-war propaganda. It is said that every school teacher, doctor and student who lives among the peasants believes in his social teachings—not his religious views, however, nor do they accept his doctrine of non-resistance. His religious conceptions were turgid, yet clear on this point, "Not the words, but the sense of the gospels," the moral example, not the letter, of Christianity will bring salvation. His influence outside Russia has been tremendous. He refused to copyright his books, and these were labeled, "No rights reserved." Any one could reprint or translate them. The result has been that every country knows him intimately. There are over one hundred and twenty-five translations of his work into the Czech language, one hundred into the Serbian. The French, German and English editions are innumerable. "Resurrection" was bought in the United States by more than 250,000 people; "Anna Karenina" followed closely. There are many editions of his collected works in English. The subscription editions of Charles Scribner's Sons (N. Y.) are standard, those of T. Y. Crowell (N. Y.) and Funk & Wagnalls (N. Y.) are also serviceable. Separate volumes are to be found in any bookstore. His most authoritative interpreters are Countess Tolstoy, Dr. George Brandes and Aylmer Maude, chief translator of his works in

English, whose exhaustive "Life of Tolstoy" is published by Dodd, Mead & Co. (N. Y.).

GUIDE FOR THE CHRISTMAS SHOPPER.

The Macmillan Company (N. Y.) publishes a series of little books called "The Friendly Library." They are charming anthologies. Two of them, "The Gentlest Art" and "The Second Post," compiled by E. V. Lucas, are entertaining collections of letters selected with keen discrimination from the correspondence of famous writers. (\$1.25 each, net.) "Among Friends," by Samuel McChord Crothers, a collection of essays on literary and social topics, with an undercurrent of genial humor. (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston. \$1.25, net.) "Adventures in Friendship," by David Grayson, a companion volume to "Adventures in Contentment," fresh, fragrant essays that show deep insight into human nature. (Doubleday, Page, N. Y. \$1.20, net.)

Lovers of nature will find "Woodland Paths" (\$1.20, net) and "Florida Trails" (\$3, net), by Winthrop Packard, attractive companions for a ramble in the woods or an evening by the fire-side. (Small, Maynard, Boston.)

No better gift could be made the collector of artistic furnishings than Walter A. Dyer's "The Lure of the Antique," a ready reference book on old china, furniture, silverware, glassware, candlesticks, etc., with rules for determining their age and genuineness. Illustrated with 159 photographs. (Century Co., N. Y. \$2.40, net.)

Travel books are especially appropriate. "Romantic California," by Ernest Pieixotto, is a colorful guide for the leisurely tourist, depicting the State's beauty and interpreting her history. Illustrated by the author. (Scribner's, N. Y. \$2.50, net.) "In the Footprints of Heine" tells of a pilgrimage through the Harz Forest of Germany, by Henry James Forman, who followed the route taken by the great poet. The book is not merely for the lover of Heine. It is a delightful journal of a scholarly gentleman's

(Continued on page 679.)



Emily James Putnam. Her book, "The Lady," is a scholarly study of woman through the ages.

The Future of Christian Science

A Tribute to Mrs. Eddy's Amazing Personality

By CHARLTON B. STRAYER

THE DEATH of Mrs. Eddy removes one of the most remarkable spirits of modern times, and, in the realm of religion, one of the amazing personalities of the ages.

Heretofore, founders of religious and theological systems have been men. To Mrs. Eddy belongs the distinction of being practically the only woman who has ever founded a religious movement attaining such large proportions as the Christian Science cult. While Mrs. Eddy doubtless read widely in the field of philosophy, her culture was neither very broad nor deep. All the more, then, is it to her credit that she should be able to write a book which gripped the consciences of many better educated than she, and that by the magnetism of a unique personality she should be able to bind to herself all her followers in a degree of devotion almost abject.



Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. The founder of the Christian Science Church, whose death takes away one of the most remarkable personalities the world has ever known.—Puffer.

Mrs. Eddy's views of the Bible and her theological tenets are quite open to criticism. Much of her theology was crude and her philosophy cruder still. Yet there is scarcely a sect or religious society concerning which somewhat similar criticism might not be brought. But by far the strongest protest on the part of the general public against Christian Science arises because of its denial of the physical experiences of life, especially those involving sickness and suffering, and the refusal to do anything along medicinal and scientific lines to relieve such distress. Mrs. Eddy herself, it is alleged, might be living even now if the mechanical and medicinal aids customary in pneumonia had been resorted to in her case. As it

was, the members of her devoted household stood by her bedside with hands folded in prayer, watching, without making any efforts toward relief, as the progress of the disease choked off the breath of life.

However much good Christian Science may accomplish in other respects, this side of its practice must not be blinked at. It has been repeatedly charged that, through the folly of their parents, innocent children have died neglected—children who might have been saved; and men and women have given up their lives in blind adherence to their faith, when a little scientific help might have saved them. This constitutes a serious indictment of the cult Mrs. Eddy founded, and must not be overlooked at the time of her death. Medical practice and science by no means have a perfect record, but these are the agencies which have done most to destroy the plagues and epidemics that have scourged the race, and they are still our hope in the campaign that is on against disease.

It should not be denied that Christian Science has its cures, and many of them. Some forms of disease need only the treatment of faith and suggestion, and to thousands whose sufferings were from functional rather than organic disorders Mrs. Eddy has been a great blessing. But this good may all be accomplished by what is called the Emmanuel Movement, a movement within the church, hastened and partly inspired by Christian Science, a health movement on a scientific basis which co-operates with the physician and all scientific aids instead of ignoring them. Long before the Emmanuel Movement in the church or Mrs. Eddy's "Science and Health," the influence of mind in certain bodily ills was recognized; and now, under the principles of the new psychology, the psychic treatment of nervous disorders has been placed on a firm foundation, with its possibilities and limitations clearly defined.

Mrs. Eddy wrought a positive good in the lives of all her devotees, inducing a tranquil mind amid the bustle of our strenuous time, creating cheerfulness and content in place of worry and despair, and inculcating the Christian grace of charity toward one's fellow-men, the latter trait especially finding admi-

nable illustration in the life of Mrs. Eddy herself. These are not new forms of religious expression created by Christian Science, but nothing more than the pure and simple precepts of the New Testament. Nevertheless, it is only fair to say that in herself and her followers Mrs. Eddy developed this phase of the life religious in a remarkable degree.

Now that Mrs. Eddy has "passed on," the insistent question is, What will be the future of Christian Science? Only the future can answer. Who will take her place? From the nature of the case, it is idle to think of any living person trying to take the place Mrs. Eddy made for herself, nor is it at all necessary that any one should. When, in 1899, Mrs. Eddy moved from Boston to Concord, she retired from active work as leader of the church, and by 1901 she had transferred the supreme administrative power, which formerly resided in herself alone, to a self-perpetuating board of directors, she retaining only an advisory place. Years before she died Mrs. Eddy was thus wise enough to evolve an organization that has run almost automatically. During the Stetson insurrection in the First Church of New York, it will be recalled how promptly the board of directors was able to quell the turmoil when once it took a hand in the affair. But should another similar situation arise anywhere among the branches of the Mother Church, it remains to be seen whether, without the background of Mrs. Eddy's personality, the Mother Church will be able to speak with such authority and finality.

For revenue purposes principally, there have been many revisions of "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," but for years Mrs. Eddy had added nothing really new to the Christian Science body of teaching. Nor do we think any of her followers will be bold enough to try to add to or take from the statement of faith once delivered by Mrs. Eddy. The possible rupture that awaits the Christian Science Church will not be along the line of faith and practice, but of property interests and the administrative functions of the cult. If matters continue to run smoothly here, it will be a more impressive demonstration of the power of Christian Science than anything we have yet had.

December 22, 1910

Christmas Photo Prize Contest



"MAMMA, PLEASE GET THE DOLL, TOO!"
Minnie Eaton, Wisconsin.



"HUH! YOU'D THINK THEY WERE ALIVE."
H. Doan, Michigan.



GOING TO TEST THEM.
Harry Birdsell, Idaho.



BREAKFAST MAY WAIT.
Paul Kesler, Germany.



"SEE WHAT SANTA BROUGHT!"
George Bannister, Alabama.



(\$10 Prize.) ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH.
Mrs. William Durrant, New Jersey.



"DO YOU THINK HE'LL BRING US THOSE?"
William Murray, New York.

FINANCIAL

THE question with many investors who bought securities when prices were much lower is **WHEN TO SELL AND WHAT TO DO WITH THE PROCEEDS.**

The advice of experienced bankers should be of assistance. A conservative and comprehensive consideration of the general situation as it bears upon the price of securities is given each week in

THE WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW

which is published and mailed weekly, without charge, to investors interested, by

J. S. BACHE & CO.

(Members New York Stock Exchange)

Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York

Advice by correspondence to individual investors

"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when writing for above Review.

1898-1910

John Muir & Co. Specialists In Odd Lots

We issue daily market letters for clients in and near New York; weekly letters for clients at a distance.

Send for Circular B—"ODD LOTS"

Members New York Stock Exchange
71 BROADWAY, - NEW YORK

Small Investments

We give special attention to the investment of small sums in securities of reliable corporations. Carefully prepared analyses of values and other information useful to investors upon request.

Connor & Co.

Established 1881
31 Nassau St., New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

GUARANTEED DIVIDENDS To Pay 5 7-8% Net

We recommend the purchase of **International Ocean Telegraph Co.** 6% Dividends are guaranteed by the Western Union Telegraph Co., which is controlled by the greatest telephone company in the world, the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Write for circular A, giving particulars.

EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE & CO. Bankers New York
111 Broadway

FRACTIONAL LOTS

We issue a Booklet, **Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading** **J. F. PIERSON, Jr., & CO.**

(MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE)
74 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY
884 Columbus Avenue. 1 East 42d Street

Public Utility Bonds Yielding 6 Per Cent

secured by a first mortgage on an established Electric Light & Power property. We have invested our own capital in the company, it is under our control and management. Its continued prosperity is of even more vital importance to us than to the holders of its bonds. We are offering the unsold portion of the issue at a price to yield **over 6 per cent.** Write for circular No. 203.

Meikleham & Dinsmore Engineers, Bankers, 25 BROAD STREET, New York City. 60 State Street, Boston.

WE recommend the purchase of **UNITED STATES LIGHT & HEAT CO.** COMMON AND PREFERRED.

All High Class Stocks, Unlisted and Inactive Stocks a Specialty. Correspondence Solicited.

Pincus, King & Co. 50 Broadway New York
Phone 384 and 3888 Broad.

IF YOU have securities to sell use **Leslie's Weekly's** financial advertising columns.

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C. Branch Subscription Offices: 517 American Trust Bldg., Cleveland, O.; 36 De Graaf Bldg., Albany, N. Y.; 49 Chapin Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; 210 Floyd Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.; 717 Bijou Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 207 Livingston Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.; 307 Coal Exchange Bldg., Scranton, Pa.; 48 Welting Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.; 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; 503 Free Press Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.; 96 Perin Bldg., Cincinnati, O.; 212 Schultz Bldg., Columbus, O.; 77 Baldwin Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; 309 Coleman Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 500 Benoist Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; 9 Mosby Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.; 701 Wilcox Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.; 520 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.; 64 Produce Exchange, Toledo, O.; 407 Kemper Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Baker Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 107 1/2 Main St., Houston, Tex.; 405 Newton Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.; 216 Karbach Bldg., Omaha, Neb.; 311 Kittridge Bldg., Denver, Col.; 31-33 E. 27th St., New York City; 4-5 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 210 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.; Rm. 209, 828 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; 605 Lippincott Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; 170 Summer St., Boston, Mass.; 646 Main St., Springfield, Mass.; 622 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 624 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.; 624 Pacific Bldg., Seattle, Wash.; 617 Worcester Bldg., Portland, Ore.; 30 Ziegler Bldg., Spokane, Wash. **European Agents:** The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saabach's News Exchange, 16 John Street, Adelphi, London; 56 Rue de la Victoire, Paris; 1 Clara Strasse, Mainz, Germany; Brenzano's, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

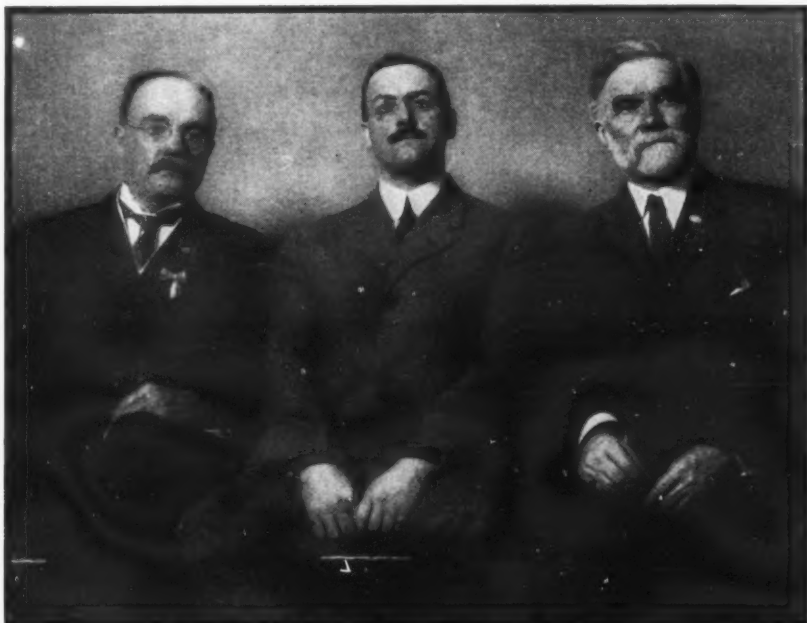
Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order. BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1909, 20 cents; 1908, 30 cents, etc.

Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always. The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.



Officers of the American Bankers Association.

A snapshot taken at the recent Los Angeles convention. From left to right: Fred E. Farnsworth, General Secretary; Lewis E. Pierson, President; William Livingston, Chairman Executive Council. Prince.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ARE THE clouds lifting? Is there still hope for the dawn of prosperity in the approaching new year? I hope so. It certainly is encouraging to read in the President's message a few words of reassurance, if not of good cheer. After all the persistent pounding of the corporations by the yellow press and the loud-mouthed demagogues, it is refreshing to hear the President of the United States say, "It seems to me that existing legislation with reference to the regulation of corporations and the restraint of their business has reached a point where we can stop for a while and witness the effect of the vigorous execution of the laws on the statute-books in restraining the abuses which certainly did exist and which roused the public to demand reform. If this test develops a need for further legislation, well and good; but until then let us execute what we have."

How often have I suggested the same thing and how often have I tried to emphasize the further statement of President Taft in his message, that "the

great body of business men of this country, those who are responsible for its commercial development, now have an earnest desire to obey the law and to square their conduct of business to its requirements and limitations." Is it more than fair that those who are endeavoring to avoid the abuses of the past should now have a chance to go on and conduct their business in a lawful manner? Let my readers recall the pathetic story of the Magdalen caught in the very act and the demand of the mob for her instant death. It was the Master who said, "He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone at her." How many of my readers would be happy at this moment if they were sure of punishment for all of the sins committed from their youth up?

Nor does President Taft overlook one other important fact, and that is the necessity at this particular juncture, when signs of depression are appearing, that all earnestly strive for "the building up of home industries and the strengthening of confidence of capital in domestic investment." Now that the President has spoken, let us hope that the public will hasten to speak. I wish every reader of this department, no matter whether he regards himself as a person of great influence in his community or not, would cut out that part of the President's message which breathes an atmosphere of hope and send it to his representative in Congress, with simply the word "Good!" written across it. If he hasn't the President's message, let him quote the words of Jasper to his

(Continued on page 675.)

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

The McCrum Howell Company has issued \$2,000,000 Preferred Stock for the purpose of acquiring five competing companies and to provide ample working capital to care for the steady growth of the business.

We own and offer at Par (\$100 per share) with a 10% bonus of common stock to yield 7.3% the unsold portion \$1,150,000

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock THE McCRUM HOWELL COMPANY Manufacturers of "RICHMOND"

Radiators, boilers, enameled ware, portable suction cleaners and stationary (steam and electric) vacuum cleaning systems. CAPITALIZATION

Preferred Stock . . . \$3,500,000
Common Stock . . . \$3,500,000
NO BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

In 1909 we sold an issue of \$900,000 of 7% Preferred Stock retiring the bonded indebtedness of the company, and the present issue which we own outright retires the entire floating debt, leaving the Preferred Stock the only obligation and the first call on all earnings.

Earnings for the past six years have averaged over three times preferred dividends. Earnings of the combined companies for year ended May 1st, 1910, were \$640,195.84.

Preferred and Common Stock dividends payable quarterly. Send for circular 124, containing a letter from Mr. Lloyd G. McCrum, President of the Company, giving full details and the report of our auditors covering the period July 1st, 1904, to date.

GEORGE H. BURR & Co

BANKERS

41 WALL STREET NEW YORK
Boston Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis
Kansas City San Francisco

Every bond buyer should read our new booklet on **Public Utility Bonds**

Ready for distribution January 1st

In a comprehensive way the booklet reviews the growth in the popularity of such bonds; the underlying causes; stability (shown by five-year charts); the influence of the Public Service Commissions; the responsibility of the Investment Banker and the searching investigation preceding the purchase of these Bonds.

There are several diagrams and the booklet is carried out along the same lines as the one on "Railroads" issued by us just after the panic of 1907.

Send your request now. The booklet will be sent you promptly upon publication without cost or obligation.

Ask for Public Utility Booklet L-55

N. W. Halsey & Co.

Bankers

New York Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
49 Wall St. 1421 Chestnut St. 152 Monroe St. 424 California St.

ACTIVE SECURITIES

We have prepared a special letter on the following stocks:

U. S. Steel Penna. R. R.
Southern Pacific Rock Island R. R.
Union Pacific Ches. & Ohio R. R.
Western Union Atchafalpa R. R.
American Can American Smelters
Reading R. R. Amalgamated Copper

Mailed Free Upon Request together with investment circular showing high, low and average price for forty leading issues during past 10 years. We invite your buying and selling orders in listed Stocks and Bonds for cash or on conservative margin.

LEAVITT & GRANT

Established 1903

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York
55 Broadway New York

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Pay **6.86%** Cash Profits or **3%** Cash, plus accumulations, equal to **8%** annually

Convertible into STOCK and INCOME BONDS OR

Redeemable in cash at holder's option

14 Years of Profit-Sharing
\$1,000,000 Repaid to Investors
\$2,000,000 Capital and Surplus
\$3,000,000 Assets

Write to-day for Booklet 18

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS

489 Fifth Avenue New York

Bank and lawyers and personally involved in all points

Coun Muni

(Green)

Price 100

Without ex-
cellently se-
serially by
statements
in large qu-
security
and strong
market p-

Unquestion-
you. If you
of your inco-
securities for
amount of y-
you the per-
men regard-
decree, legal
tions, etc., w-

We recom-
and our re-
experience

FARSE

Mem

NEW YORK

21 Broad St.

We have ou-
pat irrigati-

Let Y

in the growin-
various more
GUARANTEE

8
secured by a
capital. Sec-
mortgages on
Guaranty Bo-
(1)

F
in twenty di-
at bargain pri-
McBURNIE, S.

1000
INSTAL
Monthly Pay-
Earns Six Pe-

W. D.

You
Would

The F
Over
formed
kinds th-
independ-
nancial
its subsc-
financial
selection

If you
enclose
press ou-
ment you
specimen
judge wh-
come an
benefits
received

The
18

L
THE
REA
AN

Th
ed
ges
res
ves
Its
the
Th
his
co
Le
To
fin

LE
225 E

Bank and insurance company officials, trustees, lawyers and conservative private investors, have personally investigated the physical features, the legality and all points pertaining to the security of the

County of Weld, Colo., Municipal Water 6's

(Greeley-Poudre Irrigation District)
Price 100 Pays 6 Per Cent.

Without exception they pronounce these bonds excellently secured municipal obligations payable serially by direct taxation and first tax liens on the finest body of arable land in Colorado. Their statements are backed by purchases of these bonds in large quantities bought because of the excellent security, the attractive rate of interest, 6%, and strongest probability of enhancement in market price.

Unquestionably some of these gentlemen are known to you. If you contemplate an investment or the increase of your income through the exchange of your low rate securities for higher rate bonds and will let us know the amount of your investment we will be pleased to furnish you the personal and unbiased opinion of these gentlemen regarding these securities. We have the court decree, legal opinions, engineers' reports, full descriptions, etc., which we will send upon request.

We recommend these bonds in the strongest terms, and our recommendation is based upon a successful experience of over thirty years. Send for circular G.

FARSON, SON & COMPANY

Members New York Stock Exchange
NEW YORK: 21 Broad Street CHICAGO: First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
We have on hand several old lots of seasoned municipal irrigation district bonds at prices to pay 5% to 5 1/2%.

Let Your Money Work

In the growing, prosperous state of Oklahoma, where money earns more than anywhere else. We offer the following GUARANTEED securities:

8% COUPON GOLD BONDS
(due in 10 or 20 years)
ACCUMULATIVE BONDS
(for the savings investor)
GUARANTEED STOCK

secured by a bank and by this company, with \$1,000,000.00 capital. Securities based upon ownership of, and first mortgages on income property. Write for full details.

Guaranty Bond & Trust Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.
(Representatives wanted in all cities.)

FARMS FOR SALE

in twenty different States, from New York to Texas, at bargain prices. No trades. For free illustrated list ask McBURNEY, STOCKING & CO., 277 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

BONDS

DENOMINATIONS
\$100, \$500, \$1000.
I SELL 6% REAL
ESTATE TEN YEAR GOLD BONDS ON THE
INSTALLMENT PLAN.
Monthly Payments on Any Denomination. Every Payment
Earns Six Per Cent from the Date It is Made. Write for
Full Particulars, Dept. L.
W. D. HORD,
824 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY.

Your Investments

Would You Like to Know About Them?

The Financial World's Advice Service.

Over 11,000 investors kept themselves informed last year regarding securities of all kinds through this unbiased and absolutely independent bureau conducted by The Financial World for the exclusive benefit of its subscribers. It is a safeguard against all financial frauds. An invaluable aid in the selection of sound securities.

Our Unusual Offer

If you will mention Leslie's Weekly and enclose postage to cover our reply we will express our opinion on one and only one investment you are interested in and also send a specimen copy of our paper. You can then judge whether it is to your advantage to become an annual subscriber and receive the same benefits that more than 50,000 investors have received in the last six years. Address

The Financial World
18 Broadway, New York City

Leslie's Weekly

THE PUBLICATION THAT
REACHES THE INVESTOR
AND REACHES HIM QUICKLY

The financial department is carefully edited, is filled with good suggestions for the investor and has a resume of the conditions in the investment world.

Its financial news columns prompt the interest of the investor and larger returns are received by its advertisers than from any other publication.

The candor of the financial editor in his replies to correspondents gets the confidence of the investor and makes Leslie's a producer for its advertisers.

To get the best returns from your financial advertising use

LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Avenue New York

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 674.)

congressman and let him ask the latter not to waste time in fighting for political advantage, but to use his best endeavors to bring back the prosperity to which this country is entitled and which it would have had long before this if our lawmakers had not thought much more of party advantage than of public benefit.

My readers know that I have tried to speak the truth to them, whether it was palatable or unpalatable, and we should all be fair enough to listen to both sides of a case impartially before deciding it. No man's character and no woman's reputation should ever be sacrificed on the altar of suspicion. Let us have the proofs, whether they be circumstantial or direct, and then let us give an honest and unbiased verdict.

Take the case of the American Sugar Refining Company, for instance. Who dares say a word in its defense? I never held a share of stock in the concern, have no connection with it and know no one identified with it; but I am not afraid to confirm the statements made in the Bache Review. It says that there are over 19,000 stockholders in the company, 9,000 of them women, that the company has paid for its sins of the past over \$4,000,000 and has "cleaned house." Those who were responsible for wrongdoing have been sent to jail or to their graves. Now, after "clear, clean, modern management has been established," the government starts a suit to dissolve the company, "under a law which no man knows the meaning of."

The Bache Review calls attention, also, to the fact that in a similar proceeding, eighteen years ago, when the company was doing ninety per cent. of the sugar trade, the Supreme Court declared that it was not a monopoly. Now, while it is doing less than half the sugar business of the country, while its management is clean and its stockholders innocent of wrongdoing, the government is moving to dissolve the corporation. Forty years ago the price of sugar was thirteen and a half cents a pound, and last year it was about four and three-quarter cents, while the prices of all other commodities have been rising. The Bache Review asks the pertinent question, "Why, then, should the gov-

ernment begin action under the Sherman act within a few months of the time when the true meaning of that act is to be decided by the Supreme Court?" Let Attorney-General Wickersham answer.

In the same connection, the Boston News Bureau reports that "when the Sugar Company's books were being examined, the government lawyers were unusually arrogant." The books were taken in wagon-loads and kept for weeks, making it impossible at times for the company to keep track of its business, and while the books were in the hands of the government certain records were stolen and the information sold to a muck-raking magazine as the basis for a sensational attack upon the company. I submit to any business man, banker or any other person, how he would like to have his matters inquired into by such despotic methods rivaling those of Russia.

I read in a Texas paper the other day an urgent plea for the construction of a railroad that would give it a new outlet for its produce. It told of the great benefits such a railroad would confer upon the locality and said the people were ready to subscribe a large fund as a bonus. It wasn't so many years ago that this same feeling was expressed in all the thinly settled sections of the country throughout the Union. Now, what are these same sections doing for the railroads that have been so instrumental in building them up? Read the oppressive laws passed by some of the States and worst of all in Texas.

The time has come when the thoughtful men in every community and all the farmers in the surrounding country should realize that the benefit of one is the benefit of all and that the fire that destroys one man's property indirectly involves loss to all our material wealth. If a beneficent Providence graciously permits the rain to fall on the just and the unjust alike, it also permits good fortune to fall upon some who do not deserve it; but let not those who fail be envious of those who succeed. The world is wide, Providence is kind and in all probability the best is yet to come. Let us think of these things on the threshold of the new year, and we shall all be happy.

The appearance of the stock market indicates that those who but a short time ago were loudly proclaiming their

belief in higher prices, and who were influencing financial writers to predict much better things, were at the same time busy unloading a great volume of securities at a substantial profit. All these voices were later raised in favor of further liquidation. All were talking of one more substantial slump, to bring the market to a low level from which an advance could safely be made. Usually, when such talk circulates freely, large operators are quietly buying back the stocks they sold at higher prices.

L., Atlanta, Ga.: Am unable to get a statement. Advise a mercantile agency report.

N., Grand Rapids, Mich.: Am unable to get information regarding Gold Rock mining.

R., New York: I think well of the San A. and A. P. 4s because they are guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the Southern Pacific.

Albany, Pa.: 1. Earnings of the company make an excellent showing. It must be regarded as a business man's speculation. 2. American Sugar pref. is safer.

H., So. Manchester, Conn.: Nearly all the companies of the character to which you refer are highly inflated and very speculative. They promise too much. I do not advise it.

Joliet, Mo. O. P. paid its latest dividend January 30, 1908. It is one of the Gould properties. None of these is in the highest favor on Wall Street at present. Some believe that Gould control is passing. Anonymous communications are not answered.

B., Nashville, Tenn.: I would not sell either Pennsylvania or Int. Har. common at a loss. Pennsylvania is one of the best of the railroad stocks. As an investment or speculation it is better than Int. Har. com. It is never well to sacrifice stocks during a liquidating period.

T., Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. The Black Prince Copper Co., of Arizona, has a capitalization of \$1,500,000. It has eight claims on which considerable work has been done. I would not advise its purchase at the price you name. 2. Leave the twenty-cent mining stocks severely alone.

J. M. W., New York: 1. New York Central if bought on a scale down ought to be a profitable purchase. 2. Steel preferred looks better than American Smelting and Refining. The recent financial juggling with the latter has provoked much criticism. I do not consider the statement well founded.

P. M., Mount Clemens, Mich.: New York Central pays 1 1/2 per cent. quarterly. Its weakness comes concurrently with the rumor that the dividend may be decreased. The railroad is in excellent hands and has always been well thought of by investors. If railways are not permitted to slightly increase their rates they may be expected to reduce their dividends or wages.

Portland Cement, Conn.: I do not advise you to put your money in the cement company. It might be difficult to realize if you wished to sell in an emergency. The cement business has been overdone. One of the largest and most prosperous companies recently passed its dividend. Better buy a stock sold on the exchange for which there is always a market.

L. J. T., Pittsburgh, Pa.: I do not advise "a woman of small means" to put her money either in the Canadian Auto Press Co. or the Sterling Oil stock. If small investors were as careful in buying securities as they are in buying groceries and clothing, post office inspectors would have less to do. The smaller one's means the greater the care that should be used in investing funds.

C., Fort Harrison, Ind.: I would not advise you to sell Steel common at a loss, because with a revival in business and especially an improvement in the railway situation the condition of the Steel Corporation will be better. Considering the serious depression in the iron trade the increase of the dividend on Steel common to 5 per cent. was unjustified. If the depression continues a dividend reduction will be the natural outcome. Nothing of that kind is expected at present.

Good Speculation, Norwich, Conn.: 1. I certainly do not advise you to buy the mining stock at \$2 a share. You would do much better if you would make your first speculative investment in something with real value and paying dividends. U. S. Light and Heat pref. pays 7 per cent. dividends and is selling around \$8 a share. This is a good business man's speculation. 2. The common stock is selling around \$2 a share and is a much better speculation than many stocks selling higher. 3. Pincus, King & Co., 50 Broadway, New York, will buy the stock for you.

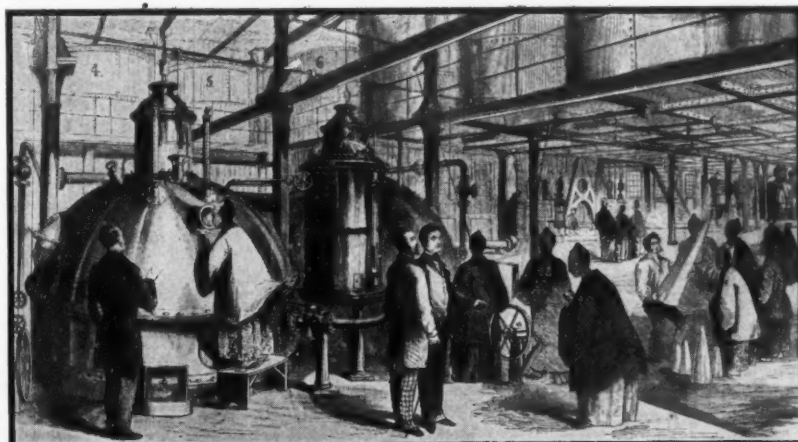
(Continued on page 677.)

A Warning to the Suffragette.

"THE BLATANT and militant suffragette," says Dr. John Chalmers Da Costa, "is well along on the highway of degeneration." In the course of a paper on "Suicide," read before the American Philosophical Society, Dr. Da Costa views with alarm the invasion of man's field of work by woman, and holds that this has contributed largely to insanity and suicide in this country. "If woman continues to invade man's calling, she will pay a dreadful penalty in insanity and suicide and in the idiocy of her progeny, and she will wreck the chief hope of civilization—the clean, decent, happy home," said the physician.

In using the language quoted above, we incline to think Dr. Da Costa was philosophizing rather freely. For a scientific deduction his statements are too sweeping. Woman can well reply that she has been driven to work in order to support herself and frequently also to sustain others dependent upon her. And there are many influences besides those mentioned which have their bearing upon insanity and suicide. The fierce competition of modern life, the ambition to keep up the pace set by others, the intense, nervous strain incident to our artificial manner of living are all contributory factors in the case.

In regard to the decadence of the home, however, Dr. Da Costa's warning is particularly timely. The home he rightly calls the "chief hope of civilization," and woman's suffrage as well as woman's entrance upon the business callings of men will cost dearly in so far as it tends to break down the sanctity and perpetuity of the home.



The Japanese Ambassadors Inspecting Our Industries.

When the first embassy from Japan arrived in 1860 a desire was expressed to visit the great manufacturing in New York. What excited the keenest interest was the steam sugar refinery on Light Street. They were amazed at the huge kettles, filters and at the great brass air pumps. The party was much pleased with the facilities for hoisting large hogsheds of sugar from the ground floor to the eleventh story, one of them remarking: "He ride easy."



Monument Erected in Halifax Fifty Years Ago.

Great stone arch in honor of Major Welsford and Captain Parker who were natives of Halifax, N. S., and lost their lives in the Crimean War. The monument was built by popular subscription. Reproduced from the files of Leslie's Weekly of 1860 and copyrighted.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

The Public Forum

Startling Facts about Asia.

Hon. Melville E. Stone, General Manager Associated Press.

A SIA is coming into her own again. It was Asia, through Arabia, which gave Europe the literature, the arts and the sciences which we have developed and which we now boast. Gunpowder was probably invented in China; it was certainly introduced into Europe from Arabia. The finely tempered steel of Damascus went over from Arabia at the time of the Moorish invasion of Spain, and its manufacture was continued at Toledo. The coppermiths of Bagdad supplied the world's market with their wonderful productions centuries before there were any industries in Europe. Weaving of silk and cotton had its birth as an industry in Arabia, and the weaving of wool was learned by the Crusaders in the same wonderful country. Astronomy, mathematics, the mariner's compass, all came to us from the Arabs. One cannot have forgotten that the Psalms, the Gospels and the Koran are all of Arabian origin. The inhabitants of Central Arabia have today the oldest liberal government—practically a republic—on earth. And if you go farther afield to India and China and Japan, you shall find a civilization older than history and marvelous in its character. Is frugality a virtue? Your Asian far exceeds us in frugality. Is industry a merit? No people on earth work as long, as persistently and as conscientiously as they. Is integrity esteemed? It is the unchallenged judgment of every European writer that the word of an Asian was good until they were corrupted by the inroads of Westerners. Is politeness, which is but another name for the golden rule, to be commended? Nowhere will you find such scrupulous politeness as is daily and hourly observed east of Suez. Is observance of law desirable? The peaceable and orderly lives which the great mass of the people of Asia have led for centuries attest their habits of obedience. There are cities in India, Japan and China, with crowded populations running from a hundred thousand into the millions, where there is scarce the semblance of police control and where crime is hardly known.



Melville E. Stone.
Who presents some interesting sidelights on the characteristics of Asiatic peoples.

Americans Must Wake Up.

Stevenson Taylor, President of the Society of Naval Architects.

THE TIME is not far off when the people of this vast nation, with its thousands of miles of seaboard, with its great, protective navy, which in the final analysis must depend upon a merchant marine; with its many productions from the soil and from its many manufactures, will realize the supreme importance of having ships and yards in which to build them. And, moreover, the people will realize that we are to-day deliberately passing to foreigners enormous sums which should be earned by our own citizens. When they demand from their representatives a change in the present conditions they will get it.

The Courts Must Solve Our Evils.

Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, of New York.

WE CANNOT shut our eyes to recent criticism of our highest courts and impatience with our Constitution. The hopeful patriot and the intelligent citizen know that the evils which threaten our country, because of social inequalities and the rights of capital and labor, and all the other great questions can be solved by our judges in some way consistent with vested rights, in some way

consistent with the rights of property, in some way consistent with the preservation of the law and the Constitution, upon which rest our peace, our liberty and our happiness.

Country's Prosperity Dependent on That of the Railroads.

President Paul Morton, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

THE BUSINESS outlook ought to be good. The only hesitation seems to be on the part of the railroads, who are not buying freely because they are afraid they will not be fairly treated. When the public realizes that the railroads are the



Geo. M. Bowers.
He tells of the stupendous investment that the government has made in commercial fisheries.

greatest purchasing power in the country and that our great industrial capacity for turning out material and supplies will be employed half time unless the railroads are buying, then the people will look upon the railroads and their necessities in a more friendly spirit. I speak of this because the Equitable Society has over \$225,000,000 invested in railway securities and because the life-insurance companies of the country have invested about \$1,250,000,000 in American railroads.

Joy for the Angler.

George M. Bowers, United States Commissioner of Fisheries.

AFTER nearly forty years of endeavor to establish the chinook salmon of the Pacific coast in waters of the United States where it is not indigenous, success has at last been achieved. Within the last year the species has been established in Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire, where several three to five pounders have been captured by anglers. During the year the Bureau of Fisheries distributed upward of 3,230,000 fish and fish eggs, making a record which exceeded its record of 1909 by four per cent. The commercial fisheries of the United States represent an investment of about \$95,000,000, and the value of the products derived from the fisheries proper is about \$62,000,000, a truly noteworthy showing.

A Great Merchant's Advice.

John Clafin, President United Dry-goods Companies.

WILL it be advantageous for the average merchant outside of New York to pay some increase in freight rates to help the general situation? I think it will. If the railroads should now be permitted to make some such moderate advance as I have indicated, and a typical merchant who now pays \$25,000 per annum should pay \$3,000 additional in freight and express charges, my own investigation leads me to believe that the general activity which renewed railroad buying would induce would increase the merchant's business at least five per cent., and perhaps as much as ten per cent. or fifteen per cent.

The Miracle of the Telephone

Figures From the Census Bureau Which Tell a Story of Amazing Growth

HARDLY a third of a century has elapsed since the first experimental telephone circuit was established in the United States, and yet to-day the miles of wire in daily use would stretch from the earth to the moon and back again twenty-five times. The growth of the telephone business is the romance of the most romantic of the commercial sciences, electricity.

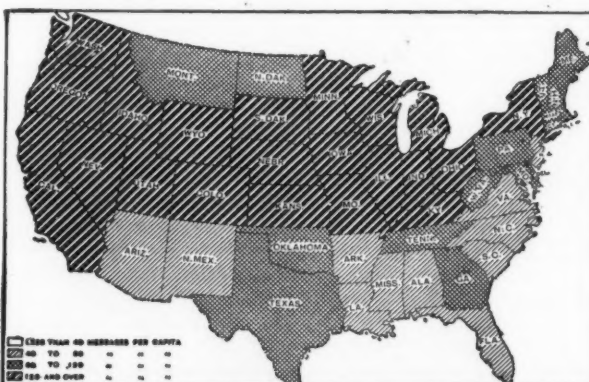
Perhaps the figures can best be grasped by some comparison of the telephone with the telegraph business, the latter just twice the age of the former. How do you think the two compare? Which is the greater? Why, the telephone, of course, you say. But who realizes that the wire mileage devoted to telephones is more than eight times that used for commercial telegraph business?

Competition between telegraphs and telephones? The suggestion is too much of a compliment to the telegraph. The story is told, or rather contained, in statistics just published by the Census Bureau. In five years, from 1902 to 1907, eight million miles of wire were added to the country's telephone systems, compared with an increase of only a quarter of a million miles for the telegraph. During the same time the telephone industry increased the number of persons to whom it gave regular employment by 65,000 and the amount expended in salaries and wages by \$32,000,000. In number of messages or talks the percentage of increase for the United States was 124.3, a truly astounding growth for the time covered, and the figures for the farmer or rural lines are not included.

An interesting study is afforded by a series of maps prepared by the Census Bureau, showing the geographical distribution of telephone usage. It appears that in the number of telephones to population, Iowa, Nebraska, Washington, Nevada and California lead all the rest. On the other hand, the Carolinas, Mississippi and Alabama are the States with the greatest dearth of telephone facilities. In number of messages per capita, there are also some curious differences. New Jersey, for instance, talks less than Texas, and Utah has more to say than Pennsylvania. Among twelve leading cities, Cleveland heads the list with 113 telephones to every 1,000 of inhabitants, and New Orleans brings up the rear with only forty-five telephones to each 1,000. Boston and Buffalo press Cleveland hard for first place.

In actual number of telephones, of course, New York City is ahead, with Chicago second, in both of

which places the Bell Company operates. In Chicago the service requires a total of 575,000 miles of wire, of which 460,000 are underground. Some 1,300,000 calls are handled in an ordinary business day. It takes on an average from twenty to twenty-five seconds to complete a connection—at least, that's what



States That Use the Telephone the Most.
Map showing the average number of messages per capita. Prepared by the Census Bureau and published here for the first time in a national weekly.

Odd Facts the Census Man Found About Telephones.

- Eight million miles of wire added to American Telephone systems in five years.
- Iowa, Nebraska, Washington, Nevada and California lead the States in number of telephones to population.
- Texas sends more messages per capita than New Jersey; Utah is ahead of Pennsylvania.
- Cleveland the city with the most telephones to every thousand inhabitants; New Orleans the least.
- In Chicago the company has 60,000 requests daily for the time.
- Busiest hour on the telephone exchange is between 10 and 11 a. m.; the busiest day in the year the day before Christmas.
- Five office buildings in New York have telephones enough for a city of 100,000 people.

the telephone officials claim. They say, too, that between 1900 and 1909 the number of written complaints per one thousand of subscribers' stations was reduced from 229 to thirty-eight. The busiest hour of the day is between ten and eleven a. m., and the busiest day of the year is the day before Christmas.

The telephone is put to all sorts of odd uses. In Chicago the company receives daily about 60,000 requests for the time of day, most of them coming between seven and eight a. m. If the time taken for this service was charged for, the cost to the company to tell its subscribers what the time was would be \$300 a day.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the telephone service in New York City is the equipment of the great office buildings, such as the Metropolitan Life, the Singer, the City Investing, the Hudson Terminal and the Broadway Exchange. These five buildings have a total of 2,360 miles of wire and 9,700 telephones—enough for a central exchange in a city of 100,000 people. For the twin structures in the Hudson Terminal Building an equipment was installed in 1907, providing the necessary wiring for not less than 3,000 telephones direct to the Central Exchange. Half of these were "cut in" immediately and the remainder provide for future growth.

Of an entirely different character, but not less interesting, is the progress of the telephone in the rural districts. The farmer has been benefited by the service almost equally with the business man. By the telephone he learns the price at which to sell his produce, by the telephone he summons the veterinarian when his horse falls sick, by the telephone and the trolley express he replaces a broken part in farm machinery, thus saving valuable time in the harvest season, and, last but not least, by the telephone the farmers' wives gossip and chat almost as easily as if they lived in a great city.

There are no reliable figures as to the actual number of farm telephones, but from two States statistics of some value are at hand. In Connecticut, where by the last census there were 26,000 farms with buildings, there are now over 15,000 rural telephones. In Iowa, with 220,000 farms with buildings, there are 160,000 rural telephones. Surely no figures could be more eloquent of the progress alike of the farmer and the telephone. And great as has been the progress of the telephone in the decade just closed the future promises an even greater advance.

S. St. Louis, Mo.
W. Moonic, Pa.
tive and becoming
is offered by bro
which it was sold
L. Ridgeway,
with any other
thing for nothing
have been played
T. Iowa City,
of Arizona has
shows fair value
000 is excessive.
price mentioned
Subscriber. Pitt
have made money
prices is no profit
not lost money
gard with favor
P. Englewood
confirmed. And
the U. S. Steel C
the iron or steel
present condition
F. Pearce, Ari
reliability of a c
ducements is to
investigate the la
tion should be le
S. Milwaukee,
large, but after y
judge better than
ness. It would c
and strongest co
stock looks like
F. Harrisburg
Coast Line and C
those on your li
regard Kansas t
as particularly a
not safe at such
J. L. W., New
4s are more than
dends have been
stock also. Then
years ago by a ve
who still regards
H. Torrington
made in court to
on the Columbia
The testimony
been taken over
ment class.
B. San Antonio
Gold is believed
The trouble with
insiders know w
comes the publi
must exercise yo
H. Gloucester
petitive and I d
2. Bear in mind
company means
erty. Hence the
in the slump of
Western at press
B. Ellangowan
you to put your
are seeking a pe
rule for compan
price and pay th
of propositions
that you must
you have proof
R. Clearwater
is under the scr
2. The oil conce
panies that are
them all as high
buy a small l
that offers a st
would be much
turns on your m
ing, oil or plant
D. Oconto, W
of all such ma
with very few
are paying big
depleted. Insi
erty's condition
stand the losses
the Granby sto
nature. 2. An
answered.
L. Seranton, I
of mining, oil,
coax the publi
a certain day
and therefore t
mentioned. Thi
manipulated wi
sands of small
name of some
pany, very ofte
to stocks liste
thing of a settle
M. St. Louis,
Howell Compan
with a bonus o
& Co., bankers,
dividend paym
ing as heavy div
American Suga
Products Refin
Railway Steel S
paying 10 per
125 is being bou
investment. Th
Gates so success
G. Bowling G
your mining sto
better it would
earned money in
ition offering it
tions for invest
need to listen to
through the cou
to the public.
advertisements
nominations and
broker would b
advice worth co
F. J. W. O. Ma
the market, alw
reassuring stat
and the hope th
make a slight in
the situation. 2
P. and Atlanti
priced securities
rio and Western
pull, though th
passed or reduc
trials I think w
U. G. I. of Phil
existing condit
alone.
K. C. Windso
Boat and Engin
in denomination
all the property
the bonds share
ants report tha
the bond issue
man's speculati
trials prominent
yards. The pro
6 per cent. on
J. Reynolds, th
Engine Compan
descriptive boo
get details from
conclusion. (C
Mothers will f
the best remedy

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 675.)

S. St. Louis, Mo.: I will make inquiries.
W. Moosic, Pa.: The business is highly competitive and becoming more so all the time. The stock is offered by brokers at a discount on the prices at which it was sold to the public.
L. Ridgeway, Pa.: Have nothing to do with it or with any other proposition which offers you something for nothing. It is an old game and should have been played out long ago.

T. Iowa City, Ia.: The Mascot Copper Company of Arizona has forty-three claims and the ore shows fair values, but the capitalization of \$10,000,000 is excessive. I do not advise the purchase at the price mentioned.

Subscriber, Pittsburgh, Pa.: The fact that some have made money in a few great, successful enterprises is no proof that hundreds of thousands have not lost money in various speculations. I do not regard with favor the proposition you submit.

P. Englewood, N. J.: The rumor has not been confirmed. An intimate relationship exists between the U. S. Steel Corp. and Crucible Steel, but none of the iron or steel stocks is very attractive in the present condition of the iron trade.

F. Pearce, Ariz.: The best way to ascertain the reliability of a concern which offers attractive inducements is to write for its references and then investigate the latter. If unsatisfactory, the proposition should be left alone.

S. Milwaukee, Wis.: 1. The capital looks pretty large, but after your inspection of the factory you can judge better than I as to the outlook for such a business. It would certainly have to meet the severest and strongest competition. 2. Pay-as-you-enter car stock looks like the better investment.

F. Harrisburg, Pa.: 1. Pennsylvania, Atlantic Coast Line and Corn Products pref. are better than those on your list as things are to-day. 2. I do not regard Kansas City Southern, R. I. and Erie com. as particularly attractive. 3. A ten-point margin is not safe at such a time.

J. L. W. New Haven, Conn.: The Clover Leaf 4s are more than earning their interest, and dividends have been paid for some time on the preferred stock also. These bonds were highly recommended years ago by a very prominent and wealthy investor who still regards them as safe.

H. Torrington, Conn.: A motion was recently made in court to enjoin the payment of the dividend on the Columbian stock. The motion was denied. The testimony indicated that over 60,000 shares had been taken over for \$2,000. It is not in the investment class.

B. San Antonio, Tex.: The decline in Yukon Gold is believed to presage a reduction of dividends. The trouble with all mining stocks is that only the insiders know what is going on. When the smash comes the public is left "to hold the bag." You must exercise your own judgment.

H. Gloucester, N. J.: 1. The field is highly competitive and I do not advise it as an investment. 2. Bear in mind that every dividend paid by a mining company means just so much less value in the property. Hence the terrific losses sometimes sustained in the slump of mining stocks. 3. Ontario and Western at present looks better than C. and O.

B. Ellingowan, Pa.: I certainly do not advise you to put your money in the Progress Oil Co., if you are seeking a permanent investment. It is not the rule for companies to offer to take back stock at cost price and pay the dividends. Agents offer all sorts of propositions to secure buyers, but bear in mind that you must accept their statements only when you have proof of your own to confirm them.

R. Clearwater, Fla.: 1. It has a good record and is under the scrutiny of the State Bank Department. 2. The oil concern is like the majority of such companies that are seeking to float their shares. I regard them all as highly speculative. I had much rather buy a small bond of some industrial concern that offers a stock bonus with the bond. There would be much better prospects of getting good returns on your money than in almost any of the mining, oil or plantation companies.

D. Oconto, Wis., and Blandon, Pa.: 1. The history of all such mining propositions as Goldfield Con., with very few exceptions, discloses that while they are paying big dividends the properties are being depleted. Insiders who have knowledge of the property's condition always get out and let the public stand the losses. Recall the recent experience of the Granby stockholders and others of a similar nature. 2. Anonymous communications are not answered.

L. Scranton, Pa.: It is an old trick of promoters of mining, oil, plantation and other schemes to coax the public into buying, by announcing that on a certain day the price of the stock will be advanced and therefore it should be bought before the date mentioned. This is how the wireless stocks were manipulated with such disastrous losses to thousands of small investors. Another trick is to get the name of some prominent man at the head of a company, very often that of a clergyman. Better stick to stocks listed on the exchange that have something of a settled value.

M. St. Louis, Mo.: In addition to the McCrum-Howell Company's pref. 7 per cent. stock offered, with a bonus of common stock, by George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 41 Wall Street, New York, the listed dividend payers with a good record (but not all paying as heavy dividends as McCrum-Howell) include American Sugar, American Telegraph and Cable, American Woolen pref., Central Leather pref., Corn Products Refining pref., National Lead pref., and Railway Steel Springs pref. The Texas company paying 10 per cent. a year and selling at around 125 is being bought by many as a good speculative investment. This is the oil company which John Gates so successfully organized in Texas.

G. Bowling Green, Ky.: So far as I can learn your mining stock has little or no value. How much better it would have been if you had put your hard-earned money in some established industrial proposition offering its stock or bonds in small denominations for investment and speculation. You do not need to listen to the crowd of solicitors that is going through the country selling get-rich-quick schemes to the public. Reputable publications contain the advertisements of bonds and shares sold in small denominations and that pay interest regularly, or any broker would be glad to give you suggestions and advice worth considering.

F. J. W., Omaha, Neb.: 1. After active liquidation the market always becomes more attractive. The reassuring statements of the President's message and the hope that the railroads will be permitted to make a slight increase in their charges ought to help the situation. 2. I think well of Pennsylvania, U. P. and Atlantic Coast Line. Among the lower priced securities, Kansas City Southern pref., Ontario and Western and C. C. C. and St. L. for a long pull, though the dividend on the latter may be passed or reduced temporarily. Among the industrials I think well of Corn Products Refining pref., U. G. I. of Philadelphia, and Con. Gas. 3. Under existing conditions I would leave the coppers alone.

K. C. Windsor, Ont.: The bonds of the National Boat and Engine Co. paying 6 per cent. and selling in denominations as small as \$50 are a first lien on all the property. By a profit-sharing arrangement the bonds share in the company's profits. Accountants report that the assets are nearly \$2,000,000 and the bond issue \$1,000,000. I regard this as a business man's speculation. The company owns and operates ten prominent boat and ship building plants and yards. The profit-sharing offer in addition to the 6 per cent. on the bonds is attractive. Write to W. J. Reynolds, the president of the National Boat and Engine Company, 1323 Broadway, New York, for the descriptive booklet and mention Jasper. You will get details from which to draw a business man's conclusion.

(Continued on page 681.)

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

PEOPLE are fast becoming educated on insurance matters. I am glad to see that those who write me are more interested to secure protection for the home than to make a good investment. Too often in the past a life-insurance policy has been looked upon as a certificate of shares of stock or something of that nature. The insurance proper was considered simply a bonus thrown in. Happily people are getting a clearer view of what insurance really is. A policy should be taken out for the protection it affords in case of premature death, and not for the dividends it will pay during the lifetime of its holder. An endowment policy is often a good investment, because it makes a man put his savings where they are not subject to bank checks or drafts; but this feature is a secondary consideration. In order that your insurance may not be a matter of speculation, be sure that your policy is taken out in an old, reliable company.

B. Cleveland, O.: I regard it as safe.
S. Columbus, O.: The rate is reasonable.
F. Salem, N. C.: Address your inquiry to the Spectator Co., 135 William Street, New York City.

J. Hazelton, Pa.: While not one of the strongest, or best, the company stands well.

F. M. B. Wenatchie, Wash.: I regard the Northwestern Mutual of Milwaukee and the Pacific Mutual of Los Angeles as companies of excellent standing.

A. Portland, Ore.: Your prejudice against newly established companies is justified. In life insurance take something that has proved its reputation by years of successful experience.

R. Janesville, Fla.: The company has been so recently organized that it is impossible to decide as to its stability. The competition of the larger companies must be severely felt.

P. Long Island: 1. Yes, but if you want to try another company, state your age and write to the president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, New York, and ask the rate per thousand.

Aspen, Col.: The Pacific Mutual stands well and the twenty-year endowment policy is a good investment for one in your circumstances. Of course, you will not get as much as if you deposited your money in a savings bank and let the compound interest accumulate. If you have anyone dependent upon you who would be the beneficiary of the policy in case of your death, that is another consideration.

D. Tarentum, Pa.: 1. I know of no company that would give you the benefits you desire that I would regard as safe beyond question. It would be better to take out an old line policy in a well established company and not endeavor to get too many benefits in one contract. 2. If you will give your age and write to the Equitable Life, New York City, and ask for a sample policy or for its different policy offers you can make your choice from among them.

Hermit

THE Adding and Subtracting Typewriter



Is the Model 11

REMINGTON

With Wahl Adding and Subtracting Attachment

This is the complete accounting machine—the machine which writes, tabulates, bills, adds, subtracts and audits—the machine which represents the present acme of clerical labor saving. Catalogue sent on request.

Remington Typewriter Company
(Incorporated)

325-327 Broadway, New York, or Any City on Earth



Cheaper Than Gas at 25¢

Burns little gas, lots of air.
"SUN" HOLLOW WIRE SYSTEM is the ideal lighting system; lamps operated independently, pressure tank anywhere inside or outside house.
Absolutely safe; permitted by insurance underwriters.
Sold on Two Weeks' Trial with Guarantee Bond.
No Agents—Sold Direct to You at One Profit.
Send for book, 108 styles fixtures, for homes, stores, churches, etc., \$7.50 up.
SUN VAPOR LIGHT CO. 1113 Market St. Can. on, O.

Joy That Endures

Recall the thrills and the keen delight of your first hour at the steering wheel of your own automobile?

Of course you do: you can never forget them.

Nor ever experience the same happiness again.

For that was the joy of novelty, and novelty quickly wears away.

But a greater joy is yours, if you want it. And it doesn't wear away, nor become humdrum.

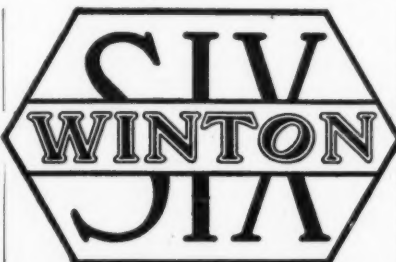
For it is the delight of excellence, of superiority and supremacy—the joy that endures.

Do you seek it? Then seat yourself at the wheel of a splendid Six. Press an air button and let the motor crank itself.

And then away to the happyland of Real Motordom, with continuous power at your command.

Continuous power that hushes the noise and cures the vibration.

Continuous power that "picks up" like a running horse.



Continuous power that lets you crawl through traffic or dash like an express train on open stretches, and all on direct drive, without touching the gear-shift levers.

Continuous power that drives the car on so little energy that an abundance of it remains to carry you majestically up the steepest hills.

Continuous power that won the world's lowest upkeep record of 77 cents per 1000 miles.

Just try it.

And then you will realize why it is that those fellows who own splendid Sixes look at you with a sort of sympathy when they see you still plugging away in that car of yours which (no matter how much it cost or the name on the radiator) doesn't quite reach, because it has less than six cylinders,— And can never have continuous power.

And that's the way it goes. A new discovery awaits every man who has never driven a splendid Winton Six. And for him awaits a joy that endures, for it is the joy of excellence, of superiority, of supremacy.

Yes, and the price is only \$3000. We tell you about that in "The Difference Between Price and Value," a booklet filled with sturdy facts. We'll send it to you, along with our 64-page catalog, and all we ask is that you send the coupon. You'll never regret reading these books. They point the way to your most delightful discovery—the discovery of a pleasure, a satisfaction that doesn't wear off. Send the coupon now.

THE WINTON MOTOR CAR CO. Licensed Under Selden Patent CLEVELAND, U. S. A.

Branch Houses: Broadway and 70th St., New York; Berkeley and Stanhope Sts., Boston; 246-248 No. Broad St., Philadelphia; 209 N. Liberty St., Baltimore; Baum and Beatty Sts., Pittsburgh; 928 Woodward Ave., Detroit; Michigan Ave. and 13th St., Chicago; 16-22 Eighth St., N., Minneapolis; 1000-1006 Pike St., Seattle; 300 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco.



THE WINTON MOTOR CAR CO.
119 Berea Road, Cleveland, Ohio.


Please send Winton Six literature to

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."


Hunyadi János
Natural Laxative Water
Quickly Relieves:
Biliousness,
Sick Headache,
Stomach Disorders,
and
CONSTIPATION
AT ALL DRUGGISTS



LEARN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS
Young men of good character may become expert auto salesmen, chauffeurs or mechanics within 12 weeks. We teach you by mail. Demand for capable young men far exceeds the supply. Part tuition payable after we assist you to a position. We employ you while studying. Write for descriptive plan M.
The Automobile College of Washington, Inc., Washington, D. C.
References: Fourteenth St. Savings Bk., Washington, D. C.
Robt. L. Myers, Age 18, Salary \$150 Mo.



BLATZ
— MILWAUKEE —
THE FINEST BEER EVER BREWED
VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE
ASK FOR IT AT THE CLUB, CAFE OR BUFFET
INSIST ON "BLATZ"
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED DIRECT




TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES
Visible Writers or otherwise
Oliver, L. C. Smith, Remingtons, etc.
Shipped anywhere for Free Trial, or rented, allowing rent to apply.
PRICES \$15.00 UP
First-class Machines, fresh from manufacturers. Get Catalogue. Your opportunity.
TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM, (Est. 1922) 92-94 Lake St., Chicago




TRY THIS Special "505" Razor Free
PREPAID
No fancy trimmings. No useless etchings. THE VALUE is in the Blade. Made of the finest razor steel, specially selected and built to meet all requirements of a perfect razor, with merit on 15 days FREE TRIAL. Try it 15 days, if satisfied remit \$1.50. If not satisfied simply return it and you will be under no obligations to us. Mention if you want round or square point. Send name and permanent address to: FARMER RAZOR CO., Dep. 10, 225 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.




Remoh Gems
Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliantly guaranteed forever—stands filing and fire like a diamond—has no paste, foil or artificial backing. 1.50th the cost of diamonds. Set only in solid gold mountings. A marvelously reconstructed gem. Not an imitation. Guaranteed to contain no glass. Sent on approval. Write for Catalog. It is free.
Remoh Jewelry Co., 467 N. Broadway, St. Louis



I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS
If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.
Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.
NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.
71 Marden Building
Washington, D. C.
E. R. WARDEN
President



LAME PEOPLE
The Perfection Extension Shoe for any person with one short limb. Worn with any style of ready-made shoes with perfect ease and comfort. Shipped on trial. Write for booklet.
HENRY Z. LOTZ, 313 Third Ave., NEW YORK



The Kidnapped Santa Claus.

(Continued from page 667.)

"Boys and girls," he says, "I want you to listen to me for a moment. Probably you don't know it, but the first Christmas tree I sent you to-night was burned up just before dark and most of the toys I had sent with it were destroyed. You wouldn't have had any tree to-night if it hadn't been for Mr. Cutter here. He comes from the Bar-X ranch in Texas and he can bust broncos to beat the band. He was up here to-day and he heard your tree had been destroyed, and he hunted me up and told me I had to get another one for you quick. I didn't want to. Christmas is my busy time, you know, and you're not the only boys and girls in the world. So I said no. And then what does Mr. Cutter do? He shoves a pistol as big as a cannon into my stomach, and tells me that if I don't produce a tree double quick, he'll see that I don't get a chance to shake it like a bowlful of jelly any more."

"At this the boys in the crowd broke loose and cheered and yelled like mad. When they quieted down, he went on:

"That's how you came to get a tree to-night," he says. "But here's what I want to say. I sent your first tree at the request of Miss Kitty Cleve here, whom you all know so well. And I sent the second one per orders of Mr. Walter Cutter here, whom I guess you'll all want to know better. But—he paused real impressive—but neither of these two people has had any Christmas gift to-night, and they're the only two here that haven't. I don't know what to give them. Perhaps some of you can suggest something."

"The crowd went wild again. People called out all sorts of things, and Grandpa seemed to listen, while Kitty and I stood there like two fools—leastways I did. After a while he raises his hand. 'I'll adopt your suggestion,' he says—though nobody'd said a word anybody could make out. 'I guess I'll just give them each other.'

"With that he steps back real quick, pulls us together in front of him and joins our hands.

"Mad! Well, say, I was the maddest somebody you've ever seen in all your life! A mad coyote wasn't anything to compare! I wouldn't have cared what he'd done to me, but to mortify Kitty like that in front of all that crowd—Well, I just got blue!

"Santa Claus saw it, too, for he tumbled back with a cry, just as I jumped for him.

"But I never reached him, for Kitty caught me. 'Tom, Tom!' she cried. 'Stop, stop! It's papa!'

"Well, that's mighty near all. It turns out that that little church was Mr. Cleve's pet charity—a sort of moral fire escape, I reckon. He was on his way there when I held him up. Kitty had told him all about me the day before, and he had taken it real mild, considering, and he was expecting to meet me that night, anyway. But he was used to playing the game with any old cards that was dealt, and when I rung in a cold deck on him, he took his hand as a matter of course and played it like a little man!

"When I tried to say something he waves me aside. 'That's all right, young man,' he declares. 'I reckon you'll do. I make only one condition. I don't want to lose my girl, and you and Kitty have got to promise to stay here for a year and see how you like business. I reckon you'll find it's quite as exciting as branding steers and a heap more profitable. After a year you can go West if you like. Now, you two clear out and let me talk to the reporters.'

"The reporters? I echoes, stupid-like.

"Of course. Every paper in Chicago has a reporter here. I had Rev. Mr. Wilcox to send them word as soon as I saw what a hit I was making. I've got a lot of bills to put through the Legislature this session, an' I reckon this little episode will jam half of 'em through for me."

The Pay-as-you-Enter Car.

LAST week 200 Pay-as-you-Enter cars were ordered by the City Railways of Chicago, making over 2,500 in operation in that city. Orders were also received for Baltimore and for Reading. In all more than sixty traction companies in the United States are using these cars.

The Welfare of the Indian.

THE Lake Mohonk Conference of the Friends of Indians, which has done so much in awakening sentiment in favor of the "poor Indian," in the course of its annual "platform" urges particularly that the Federal government protect the Indians from the curses of drinking and gambling. After discussions covering a period of almost thirty years, this country has adopted as its policy the abandonment of the reservation system, the dissolution of the tribal organizations and the incorporation of the Indians as individual members of the American communities. "The Indian problem," says the Mohonk platform, "has now become almost wholly one of administration in carrying this policy into effect." The moral, industrial and political education of the Indians which will make them self-supporting and intelligent citizens, the protection of their personal and property rights, the sanitation of their homes and settlements are some of the tasks before the Federal government.

But in this transition period, before the Indians have fully learned to care for themselves amid the pitfalls as well as the possibilities of civilized society, they will be much subject to temptation from drinking and gambling, the two vices which have played havoc with the physical constitution and moral character of the Indian almost from the earliest days of his contact with the white man. A certain picturesque element is lost as the Indian adopts the garb and habits of the white race, but it would be anomalous for him to seek to retain longer the old tribal relations and customs. In bringing about this radical racial readjustment, the Federal government will still have much to do in so guiding the Indian that he will adopt the virtues rather than the vices and depraved customs of our civilization.

The Shifting of Our Population.

THE LOSS of a little over seven thousand in the population of Iowa in the past ten years surprises the country. More surprises of the same sort are in store for us when the count is given out for the whole of the States. While, at this writing, Iowa is the only State which has fallen off in population, some of the others west of the Alleghanies have grown very slowly. In the order of increase here is how the States and Territories stand, as thus far announced: Vermont, three per cent.; Missouri, six per cent.; Delaware, nine per cent.; Michigan, sixteen per cent.; Massachusetts, twenty per cent.; Connecticut, twenty-two per cent.; Rhode Island, twenty-six per cent.; Arizona, sixty-six per cent.; New Mexico, sixty-seven per cent., and Oklahoma, 109 per cent. Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma are comparatively new communities and are thinly settled. But Missouri and Michigan are old States and are rich in natural resources, yet their ratio of growth has been much smaller than that of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, all of which are thickly settled communities. Massachusetts was 300,000 below Missouri at the count of inhabitants in 1900, but in 1910 it has passed Missouri.

The chief gains in population will probably be found to be east of the Alleghanies and in Texas, Oklahoma and the States of the Pacific slope, although some rather important expansions of population may be scored in a few of the Southern States. New York City alone has added more to its population in the past ten years than have all the States and Territories west of the Alleghanies whose figures have thus far been published. It is the newer and more thinly settled States of the Southwest and the far West and the manufacturing communities of the Atlantic seaboard which are growing fastest. Missouri, Michigan and Iowa are far richer than they were ten years ago, but in the rural districts many of the farmers are selling their high-priced farms and are moving into the cities or are emigrating to the newer States or to Canada, where lands are comparatively cheap. This drift may be relied on to continue until the planting of factories in the rural districts of those States whose growth is now slow and the advancement in the price of farms in the regions farther West equalize the conditions or diminish the attractiveness of the latter.

In view of the fact that Congress will make a new apportionment of Represent-

LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

Guaranteed to reach more than
275,000
homes every week.

INCORPORATIONS

INCORPORATE YOUR COMPANIES IN ARIZONA. Least cost. Greatest advantages. Transact business, keep books anywhere. President Stoddard former Secretary of Arizona. Laws and forms free. Stoddard Incorporating Co., Box 8-Z, Phoenix, Ariz.

AGENTS

AGENTS—\$1 HOURLY
Automatic One-Handed Flour Sifter. Only one in the world. Just patented. All others require two hands to operate. Made entirely of metal. Works out all the lumps in the flour. Lightning seller. Free sample for examination. Forsee Mfg. Co., B 1495 Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS PORTRAITS 25c. FRAMES 15c. Sherd Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes 25c. Views 1c. 30 Days' Credit. Samples and Catalog Free. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT, Dept. 4079, 1087 W. Adams St., Chicago.

SCHOOLS

Short-Story Writing
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short Story, taught by J. Berg Knapp, Editor Lippincott's Magazine. Over one hundred Home Study Courses under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell and leading colleges. 250-page catalog free. Write to-day. The Home Correspondence School, Dept. 365, Springfield, Mass.

ELOCUTION—DRAMATIC ART

ACTING, ORATORY, PLAYWRITING: Learn the best-paying, most fascinating profession in the world. You can earn \$25 to \$500 weekly. We have taught the subject by correspondence successfully for years. Satisfied students everywhere. Write for free Book Dramatic Art. Chicago School of Elocution, 1131 Grand Op. House, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

We Start You in a Permanent Business with Us and furnish everything. We have new easy-selling plans and seasonal leaders in the Mail Order line to keep our factories busy. No canvassing. Small capital. You pay us out of the business. Large profits. Spare time only required. Personal assistance. Write to-day for plans, positive proof and sworn statements. J. M. Pease Mfg. Co., 1508 Pease Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

MEN WANTED, age 18-35, for firemen \$100 monthly, and brakemen \$80 on all North American railroads. Experience unnecessary; no strike. Positions guaranteed competent men. Promotion. Railroad Employing Headquarters—over 500 men sent to positions monthly. State age; send stamp. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Dept. 487, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn N. Y.

STAMPS.

Stamp Album with 538 Genuine Stamps, incl. Rhodesia, Congo (Tiger), China (Dragon), Tasmania (Land-seal), Jamaica (waterfalls), etc. 10c, 100 diff. Jap. N. Zld., etc., 5c. Big list, coupons, etc. Free! We Buy Stamps. HUSMAN STAMP CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. GIVENS' SANITARIUM
For NERVOUS and mild MENTAL diseases. Has separate cottages for ALCOHOL and DRUG patients. Address: DR. GIVENS, Stamford, Conn.

GET A BETTER PLACE.

Uncle Sam is best employer; pay high and sure; hours short; places permanent; promotions regular; vacations with pay; thousands of vacancies every month; all kinds of pleasant work everywhere; no lay-offs; no pull needed; common education sufficient. Ask for Free Booklet #11, giving full particulars and explaining my offer of position or money back. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

\$10,000 FOR A SONG RECENTLY PAID

Send us YOUR SONG POEMS for examination and offer H. Kirkus Dugdale Co., Dept. 218, Washington, D. C.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES For 50 yrs. standard relief for All druggists; or by mail, 35c. STOWELL & CO., Mfrs., Charlestown, Mass.

MAGIC Pocket Trick and catalog for 5c. Dept. 27, 270 W. 29th St., New York

atives for each State in the House and in the electoral college this winter on the basis of the new count of inhabitants, this matter of relative gain for each locality has a large interest for the country at large. If the unit of representation were to remain the same as it has been for the past ten years, or 194,000, the gain in population for New York City alone would entitle the State of New York to seven additional Representatives. The unit, however, will be increased, so as to prevent the House from getting so large as to be unwieldy. This will mean that the States which are growing slowly and those which are falling off will lose some representation. As a whole, the Eastern States are likely to hold their own, while the Mississippi valley will decline in strength somewhat and the Pacific seaboard States will add to their membership. In striking the new balance, the normally Republican section of the country is likely to lengthen its lead in the electoral college over the Democratic region.

December 22, 1910



ROASTS

No other seasoning can equal that delicate touch given all roasts by adding

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It brings out the best flavor of Soups, Fish, Steaks, Veal, Saws, Chops and Salads.
"It is a perfect seasoning"

Beware of Imitations.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

The Christmas Bookshelf.

(Continued from page 672.)

holiday ramble. Anecdotes are many and amusing. (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston. \$2.) "The Avon and Shakespeare's Country," by A. G. Bradley, takes one on an enjoyable journey through a picturesque region of great historical interest. It is illustrated with thirty paintings in color, by A. R. Quinton. (E. P. Dutton. \$3.50, net.)

Volumes of verse are becoming more popular as holiday gifts—an encouraging sign of broadening culture. A new edition of the "Poems of Eugene Field" includes all the verse of the most popular minor poet in America. He has a poignantly human appeal, a simple, unaffected style. His poetry of and for children is probably the best of its kind. There is something in him for every one—man, woman, child—something wholesome and sweet. (Scribner's, N. Y. \$2, net.) "The Earth Cry" is Theodosia Garrison's second little volume of fugitive verse. The work is uniformly good. It has a distinctive note and is above the average work of our younger singers. (Mitchell Kennerly, N. Y. \$1, net.)

BIOGRAPHY.

Among the biographies of the year these stand out as particularly notable, in that they are of definite historical or social value. "The Digressions of V" are the peculiarly happy recollections of Elihu Vedder, one of our most famous contemporary artists and sculptors. It is a curious blend of art history and irrelevant reminiscence, not a formal autobiography. The man loves his work, has a host of friends, is a keen observer of life and has a fund of quiet humor that makes every chapter an appetizer for the next. Many of his works are reproduced. (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston.)

In different vein is the "Reminiscences of Rosa Bonheur," edited by Theodore Stanton. It is a compilation of the personal recollections of the painter of "The Horse Fair," letters to and from her family and friends, with numerous contemporary anecdotes that aid us in understanding this masculine woman. Mr. Stanton's work is admirably done. The life story of Rosa Bonheur is almost unique in the history of art. (Appleton, N. Y. \$3, net.)

Hull House is known the world over. It is a glorious example of what can be done by an earnest effort to reform social conditions that are inevitable where a city has been permitted to grow large without the restrictive influence of disinterested workers for the larger good. "Twenty Years at Hull House" is Jane Addams's story of her success as director of the institution. She describes in a fresh and inspiring narrative the growth of moral education among Chicago's poor. She has put into the book much of her own attractive personality, and speaks with authority that cannot be questioned. (Macmillan Co., N. Y. \$2.50, net.)

FICTION.

The field of fiction is, as usual, crowded with much that is good and more that is bad. We concern ourselves only with the former.

James Lane Allen is the South's most

able interpreter. "The Doctor's Christmas Eve," his latest delightful book, is the romance of an old-fashioned gentleman. (Macmillan Co., N. Y. \$1.50.) "Molly-Make-Believe," by Eleanor Hallowell Abbott, curious love tale with an original plot and a new kind of heroine. (Century Co., N. Y. \$1, net.)

"The Married Life of the Frederick Carrols," by Jesse Lynch Williams. The romance begins when the hero and heroine have married. Keen observation, pleasing plot and real humor. (Scribner's, N. Y. \$1.50.)

"Opal," by Bessie R. Hoover, imitatively funny stories of the now famous Flickinger folks. (Harper & Bros., N. Y. \$1.20, net.)

Attractive tales of pure adventure and romance are: "The Path of Honor," by Burton E. Stevenson, wherein the rapier and a devil-may-care errant "do things" in the good old French way. (J. B. Lippincott, Phila. \$1.50.)

"Hidden Water," by Dane Coolidge. Vicissitudes of cattle herders and sheep grazers on Arizona's public lands; local color, fighting and some information. (A. C. McClurg, Chicago.) "The Pater-noster Ruby," by Charles Edmond Walk. Detective story with a real mystery that isn't solved till the final page. (Lippincott. \$1.50.) "The Purchase Price," by Emerson Hough. Double-barreled action in love and out, with some sugar-coated ante-bellum history. (Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis. \$1.50.) "The Hollow Needle," by Maurice Leblanc.

Further adventures of Arsene Lupin, the French Raffles. Better than the average story of its kind. (Doubleday, Page, N. Y. \$1.20, net.) "Burning Daylight," by Jack London. The "superman" of the North in a Western setting; finance and regeneration, a fortune made and thrown away for love. (Macmillan. \$1.50.)

ETHICS, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, HISTORY, ETC.

Self-development, through repression of the dangerous emotions, emulation of carefully chosen examples and the cultivation of good habits, is the keynote of these two books. "The Hygiene of the Soul" tells how one man did it. Gustave Pollock's book is not only an Anglicized interpretation of Ernest Feuchtersleben's principal work, but contains many of his philosophical observations that have been classed with those of Marcus Aurelius and Goethe. (Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y. \$1.20, net.) "The Direction of Desire," by Stanley M. Bligh, blazes a way for "directive psychology," whereby one may analyze one's emotions and thoughts, discriminate between the good and bad among them, then select the path in life that will lead to the greater fulfillment of one's hopes. (Henry Frowde, N. Y.)

"The Lady," by Emily James Putnam. Scholarly study of the superior woman through the ages, from ancient Greece to the lady of the South before the War. Unpedantic work, written in unusually attractive style. (Sturgis & Walton, N. Y. \$2.50, net.) "What Eight Million Women Want," by Rheta Child Dorr, is an important contribution to economic literature. The industrial, political and social status of woman today is presented uncompromisingly. It is an exhaustive study, with more than a "human interest" appeal. Every thinking woman should read it. (Small, Maynard, Boston. \$2, net.) "The Silent Isle," by Arthur C. Benson. An engaging series of essays by a cultured Englishman, on topics of diverse interest. (G. B. Putnam, New York, \$2.00, net.)

FOR THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE.

Every reformer and every citizen, good or bad, will read with interest the book just published under the name of "Common Sense in Politics." It is the work of that remarkably gifted public speaker, Hon. Job E. Hedges. He deals with facts rather than with imagination, and he deals with them as a practical politician of many years' experience. He has little patience with those who question that there is such a thing as practical politics and who seem to think that men can be made honest by legislation. It is not only what Mr. Hedges says, but the readable way in which he says it that has attracted such wide attention to his book and that will make every one, whether in politics or not, want to see it. We like it because it will be helpful to good citizenship, because it hits the man who thinks he is a reformer when he is only a muddler, and because it reaches far out for the truth and comes pretty near getting it every time. (Moffatt, Yard, N. Y. \$1.25, net.)

STEWART STRAIGHT RYE EIGHT YEARS OLD



MEN of fine discrimination drink Stewart Straight Rye at their clubs. They keep Stewart Straight Rye in their homes.

Stewart Rye is an absolutely pure whiskey.

At every stage of preparation, the foremost fermentation chemist in America analyzes and passes on Stewart Rye.

It is aged in wood eight years. It is bottled at the distillery.

It is smooth, mellow, palatable.

It is served in all prominent clubs and sold by the most progressive dealers everywhere.

If you are so located that there is any difficulty in buying through a local dealer, write us. We will see to it that you are promptly supplied.

STEWART DISTILLING CO.

a consolidation of

CARSTAIRS, McCALL & CO. AND CARSTAIRS BROS.

PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK

BALTIMORE



WEST INDIES

THE islands of the Caribbean Sea offer great attractions for those desiring to escape the rigors of our Winter months. The climate is ideal for enjoying all outdoor sports, and hotel accommodations and transportation facilities are excellent.

Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, South and Central America

are easily accessible by the splendid steamships of the ATLAS SERVICE of the HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE whose cuisine and appointments are unexcelled. Direct Service between New York and Havana by the S. S. Hamburg (11,000 tons) largest steamer in the Cuban trade. Also by S. S. Altai and Alleghany. Superb trips at moderate rates—23 and 25 day cruises \$135 and \$140. Also tours including hotel expenses.

Through tickets to and from West Coast Ports.

Three special Cruises by the S. S. Moltke (12,500 tons) largest steamship sailing to the Caribbean. Leaving New York January 24th and February 25th, 28 days duration, \$150 and up. Spring Cruise of 16 days duration, leaving March 28th, \$85 and up.

Guide and travel books for sale. Send for illustrated booklet.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

41-45 Broadway, New York

Boston Philadelphia Pittsburg Chicago St. Louis San Francisco

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE CHARTREUSE

has always been and still is made by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux), who, since their expulsion from France, have been located at Tarragona, Spain; and, although the old labels and insignia originated by the Monks have been adjudged by the Federal Courts of this country to be still the exclusive property of the Monks, their world-renowned product is nowadays known as

Liqueur Pères Chartreux

—GREEN AND YELLOW—

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés,
Bätjer & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Sole Agents for United States.

Sporting Gossip

By ED. A. GOEWEY

MERRY CHRISTMAS to you, fans, Merry, Merry Christmas! I sincerely trust that you are all well and happy this morning and that good old Santa Claus has filled your stockings to the brim with every material thing you need, from neckties and slippers to automobiles and flying machines.

No doubt the old fellow has dealt kindly with you personally, for I feel sure you deserve it. But, after the edge has been taken off the newness of all the gifts that have been showered upon you, you will probably want to know just what has been dropped into the general public's enormous stocking in the way of sporting events for the coming year.

Much has been placed therein, boys and girls, very much. In fact, the old stocking is crowded from toe to brim, and when another twelve months have rolled around, I feel sure you will be more than willing to admit that Santa dealt most kindly with you when he provided your sporting program for 1911.

The first thing looked after was, of course, baseball. The game as played during the past season was a big disappointment in many ways. To be sure, there were no end of good games, and the baseball owners made more money than ever before, and the accommodations provided for the comfort of the public were more than excellent; but there was a very evident slowing up in the game. The old National League, the real parent organization, gave the fans a decidedly mediocre article of ball. Chicago won out in that league not because her club was exceptionally good, but because it was not quite as bad as the others. And the others were often not a great deal above the "bush league" class.

Let us see, then. Chicago finished in very poor shape, with Johnny Evers on the hospital list, perhaps permanently, and the pitchers all in, down and out. The Giants came under the wire with Mathewson and McGraw going strong and the rest of the club trailing. The Pirates made a miserable showing, and their stars, the mighty Wagner included, played worse than some of the recruits. The Reds did splendidly and were a credit to old Cincy, and the Brooklyn were so nearly good that much is expected of them next season, with a reasonable chance of expectations being realized. As for the Phillies, the Doves and the Cardinals—smile and pass on.

Now to the business on hand. What has old Santa placed in the big stocking for the fans that will mean better baseball in the popular National League next season? I'll tell you. In the first place, he has put some good pitchers into the sock for the Cubs—some recruits and some old and seasoned men who are to be acquired by trade. These, with Kling and Archer, will get the battery work back into A No. 1 condition. A rearrangement will be made of the infield, and, though Evers may not play again, there are some lively youngsters on the team's roster who, if given half a chance, will show their worth. The outlook is bright for a good team for the Cubs for 1911—a team that, should it win the national championship, will not be "shown up" by the American League as the Chicago boys were this year. No, dear readers, Santa did not drop any one into the bag to take the place of Charley Murphy. Even Santa Claus, you know, sometimes overlooks a few bets.

For the Giants, the big stocking will be found to contain large quantities of ginger and a raise in salary for McGraw and Mathewson. These old standbys are to receive in the neighborhood of \$10,000 each for their work in 1911, and well they deserve all the coin given them. It is possible that Santa will put in a little extra package that, when opened, will be found to contain a first-class catcher and a star batting outfielder; but it isn't certain.

The Pittsburgh fans are to be given many new players to replace the former stars who have shown better recently at tobogganing than at baseball, and when the 1911 team lines up for the opening game it will be found to have been reinvigorated and rejuvenated until it is as good as new. It is still a question whether there will be a contract in the stocking for our old friend, Hans Wagner, to sign for next year; but the chances are that the "Flying Dutchman" will be given another opportunity to prove that he has not lost all the skill that formerly made him the batter most feared by pitchers throughout the length and breadth of baseball land.

Cincinnati is to receive some valuable men who have tired of trying to help land a winner in Philadelphia, and, with their acquisition, Griffith should be in a position to make a most determined and splendid fight for pennant honors next year. Griffith is meeting with the right kind of encouragement in the West—something he didn't always get when in charge of the Yanks; and I believe that at no distant day he will give to Cincy a National League championship team.

The Quakers need so much that it is a question whether even Santa Claus will be able to supply their

needs. A number of rotten spots must be cut from the parent league baseball apple in Philadelphia before any real improvement will be shown. The good old Quaker City is a "bully" baseball town and the magnificent pace set by the Athletics may make the National League club brace up and try and give the fans there the kind of game they demand and deserve.

The Superbas, as a team, look good, and old St. Nick has agreed to throw into the stocking a great, big package of team work and sense of management—the things that were sadly lacking during the 1910 season.

And Santa will also make a noble effort to supply the many, the very many, needs of the Cardinals and the Doves; but, if he does, he will be more than a good old patron saint—he'll be a wizard of the first order.

For the American League the old gentleman will also have plenty of gifts, though they are not as badly needed here as in the rival organization. Upon the Athletics he will bestow a continuance of good health and good luck, which, combined with the splendid make-up and magnificent field play of the boys, will keep the world's champions most decidedly in the very forefront of the fight for pennant honors during the coming year.

It is hoped that Santa will present the Yankees with an efficient manager and one who will be able to survive the club politics. Maybe he won't. In any event, Hal Chase will never do for manager, to my way of thinking. Let him be field captain, let him continue to shine as the game's premier first baseman; but don't give him any more tasks to perform. More very good ball players have been ruined, or at least had their usefulness impaired (as in the case of Doooin), by being made managers than by any other one cause. The games for the championship of New York City, in which McGraw and Mathewson, with a bunch of in-and-out players, stood the Yankees' splendid organization on its head, showed that Chase as a manager could be improved upon, and improved upon mightily. Give the Hilltoppers a new manager, and they need no other Christmas present to keep them in the race for the flag next season.

All that the old boy needs to drop into the stocking for the Red Sox is a large chunk of good luck. The team is a bang-up organization and can scarcely be improved, and, with anything like an even break in the luck, will be found fighting right up among the leaders from the first gong till the final bell.

The Naps have what looks to be a very nifty team of youngsters, and what they will receive from the Christmas sock will be some valuable hints on good team work and how to eliminate the "personal star" habit.

I don't really know what Jennings's Tigers will receive as a gift, but what they most need is some advice on how to put all their efforts in every game to win it for themselves and not use up valuable energy in knocking rival and better teams. The Detroit boys should have learned their lesson well last year and profited by it. The White Sox, the Browns and the Senators need enough things to fill half a dozen stockings if they are to figure in the 1911 pennant race. Let us all hope that they'll get what they need.

And now let us see what St. Nick is going to do for football. He has given the game in general a fine new set of rules that have cleaned up the game a great deal, made the play more pleasing to the spectators and almost eliminated chances of serious injury.

To Yale he can give a more consistent team, but he couldn't give old Eli one with more nerve, pluck and bulldog tenacity than the 1910 eleven possessed. Early in the season Yale's work was a joke throughout the sporting world, but the boys kept on everlastingly plugging and never let up until the final great struggle with Harvard. Yale held the Crimson to a tie of 0 to 0, which was virtually a victory for the Blues.

What Harvard will get will be a package containing a little more luck; and Princeton, Penn, the Army, Cornell, Dartmouth and most of the others will, we hope, get a lot of new material that will make all of the big teams about evenly balanced.

All we ask in the boxing game is that Santa will give us a new white boxer during 1911 who shall be strong enough and clever enough to put Johnson on his back for the count. As matters are going at present, there is a chance that a none-too-good man will be needed to best the negro, for he has been "going the pace" ever since the Reno affair, and at this writing is up somewhere in the New England woods, trying to regain some of the splendid physical condition he has been wasting.

Automobiling will take even greater strides than



Our Jackies Show England a Real Football Scrimmage.
Men of the U. S. S. Idaho playing under American college rules at London.

ever before, thanks to the new models the old gentleman will drop into the stocking; and the awful fiasco at the late Vanderbilt cup meet insures decent, clean and protected races for another twelvemonth.

Horse racing is coming to the fore again, and, before January 1st, 1912, rolls round, all of you will probably see the "king of sports" restored to its former important position on the program of outdoor amusements. All that Santa need do is drop a hint into the stocking for the promoters, telling them that the racing of the future must be clean and honest and that the open, law-defying gambler and the unspeakable tout must be kept from the track grounds at all times. The people want and will support good racing, but they demand that their associates at the track be selected, for a large part, from some place other than the Tenderloins and the gutters.

All the other good sports will receive their share of the Christmas good things, but there will be absolutely nothing for the promoters of fake boxing contests, fixed Marathon runs and prize fights arranged to take place in conjunction with barroom athletic clubs.

Santa Claus will take good care of the sporting fraternity the country over. Let them show their appreciation by giving him a program of clean sport in return. And, again, Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

It looks very much now as if "Harmony," with a capital H, will be the watchword at winter meetings of the magnates of the two big leagues. Ban Johnson, the "big noise" of the American organization, has promised that there will not be a ripple to mar the smoothness of the program he and his lieutenants have laid out for quiet action, and what Ban says usually goes. The American League will adopt a 154-game schedule, as in the past, and the chances are that the National will do likewise. The scheme of trying to play ball until nearly snowball time has been given a test and found to be a bloomer. Hence all future schedules are likely to be for a reasonable length of time, and made to end so that the world's championship series can be played before football and overcoats are carded for popular attention.

Both President Johnson, of the American, and President Lynch, of the National League, are said to be in favor of a new rule to prohibit the world's champion club of any year from participating in any barnstorming games following the close of the title series. This is a mighty good suggestion, and the fans will probably, to a man, applaud it if it is adopted.

The recent death of Jem Mace has removed from our midst the oldest boxing champion. Mace was a real king in his line, and in his day met all of the good ring men and defeated them. Though he toured the world and made several fortunes, it is believed that he died penniless. The last time Mace was in this country he boxed Mike Donovan, in New York, and showed that he had gone back so far as to be classed with the wrecks of Fisticiana. A while back Mace was granted a pension by the English government, and on this he lived until he died.

Jim Corbett is now touring the West with a minstrel company, and during the performance he tells what he knows of the recent Jeffries-Johnson affair, as seen from behind the scenes. Jim is perfectly fair and just in his criticism of Jeffries, and he not only explodes the "dope" theory, but tells just how the former world's champion's mental breakdown was brought about. Those who saw either the battle or the moving pictures should also hear Corbett tell his story.

The conduct of the coast authorities relative to prize fighting is a world-wide joke. Every evidence that is made manifest would indicate that some one out there has sufficient power to direct just which prize fights shall be allowed and which shall be driven farther east. When Nelson and Wolgast met, it was a prize fight pure and simple, and the authorities permitted it. When Jeffries and Johnson wanted to meet and fight to a knockout, the authorities suddenly became virtuous and said "Nay," and drove the fighters over the line into Nevada. But did any one think that the spasm of "high-mindedness" would last? Well, hardly! And only the other day the authorities and police again donned their blinders and permitted the citizens of Frisco to see Battling Nelson knocked out by Owen Moran in the eleventh round of a hard-fought contest. I am not debating the question of whether prize fights should or should not be permitted, but I would like to know in just what part of California Consistency makes her home.

A Cheap Gift

Evans

is the cheerful be-

Christmas Barrel

containing 10 doz
see how delighted
Apply to near
C. H. EVANS
Hudson,

Jasper's Hi

(Conti
V. Cleveland, O
Co. is published
G. Sunbury, Pa.
Optica. The capu
for a business apu
L. Savannah, Ga
the Hudson Brick
tile agency report
T. M. Tierney, I
at present look in
the Mo. Pac. conv
purchase on react
M. Ashland, Pa
4s around 63 are
investment. K. C
at about the same
J. A. M. D. Wes
State Insurance D
Insurance Co., of
who contemplate
can be obtained
ent of Insurance
Subscriber, Clie
United Water and
with gilt-edged in
palities have bee
even in smaller pl
private water com
Prudent, Roche
utility bond secur
Meikleham & Din
Broad Street, Ne
their Circular 20
readers on applic
C. Bellows Fal
book Co. was in
capital stock of
The outstanding
\$272,000 in bonds
surplus of near
Street security.
Mistake, San F
mistaken. While
usually in 100 sh
number of shares
members New Yo
New York, deal la
for their "Circul
trading in fracti
have it without
B., Cleveland, O

Again

A dis
"weekly"
Follow
editorial
particular
We re
"weekly"
thereupon
The a
about cl
an operat
digestibl
ing a pre
Obser
Would
who fear
The "
We re
He wa
he was n
appendic
the testi
A fam
tion was
True.
We n
required
The s
bring on
digested
We cl
that und
appendic
We sh
are heal
use of f
was req
digested
organs o
When
always r
at the ri
Plain
stop foo

A Cheerful Gift Evans' Ale Christmas Barrel

denotes a cheerful giver.
is the cheerful beverage and makes an ideal holiday present. Order a Christmas Barrel containing 10 dozen bottles, and see how delighted everyone will be. Apply to nearest dealer or C. H. EVANS & SONS, Hudson, N. Y.



Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 676.)
V., Cleveland, O.: No report of the Star Products Co. is published. It is not a Wall Street security.
G., Sunbury, Pa.: I know nothing about the Oculio Optics. The capital of \$1,000,000 looks pretty large for a business apparently just being established.
L., Savannah, Ga.: I can get no information about the Hudson Brick Company. Better get a mercantile agency report.
T. M., Tierney, Neb.: The Atchison Short Line 4s at present look like the best on your list, though the Mo. Pac. convertible 6s are a good speculative purchase on reactions.
M., Ashland, Pa.: The Wabash 1st Ref. and Ex't. 4s around 63 are a speculative purchase and not an investment. K. C. S., pref. paying 4 per cent. sells at about the same figure and looks better at present.
J. A. M. D., Westtown, N. Y.: The report of the State Insurance Department on the Protective First Insurance Co., of Syracuse, should be read by those who contemplate the purchase of its stock. A copy can be obtained by addressing the State Superintendent of Insurance at Albany, N. Y.
Subscriber, Clinton, Mass.: The bonds of the United Water and Light Co. can hardly be classed with gilt-edged investments. In late years municipalities have been building their own water-works, even in smaller places, and wherever this is done the private water company, if one exists, must suffer.
Prudent, Rochester, N. Y.: A 6 per cent. public utility bond secured by a first mortgage is offered by Meikleham & Dinsmore, engineers and bankers, 25 Broad Street, New York. It is fully described in their Circular 203. It will be sent to any of my readers on application.
C., Bellows Falls, Vt.: The International Textbook Co. was incorporated in 1900. It owns the capital stocks of several other allied corporations. The outstanding capital is \$5,000,000 and it has \$272,000 in bonds. The last balance sheet showed a surplus of nearly \$4,000,000. It is not a Wall Street security.
Mistake, San Francisco, Cal.: 1. Your friend is mistaken. While transactions in Wall Street are usually in 100 share lots as a unit, you can buy any number of shares from 1 up. 2. John Muir & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, deal largely in small lots. Write to them for their "Circular B," showing the advantage of trading in fractional lots. Any of my readers can have it without charge.
B., Cleveland, O.: A large number of land com-

panies representing propositions in various parts of the country are endeavoring to sell either their lands or their securities. Little is known about these on Wall Street. I certainly would not advise you to put your money in any proposition unless you have knowledge of what it offers in return. Pay no attention to promises or guarantees, but get the facts from an independent source, and if these are not obtainable, better leave the proposition alone.

Quick, Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. As you have a profit in your Goldfield Con. I advise you to sell it. 2. An industrial pref. stock which I regard as much better than most of the mining stocks is U. S. Light and Heat, pref. It pays 7 per cent. and earns the dividend several times over, and is selling a little over \$3 a share. Pincus, King & Co., 50 Broadway, New York, make a specialty of this and other unlisted stocks. 3. You can buy any number of shares from one up.

Cerk, Dallas, Tex.: 1. Absolutely safe, high-class guaranteed stocks cannot be bought to yield better than 4 per cent. One that is highly recommended and that pays nearly 6 per cent. is that of the International Ocean Telegraph Co. Its dividends are guaranteed by the Western Union Telegraph Co. The well-known banking firm of Effingham Lawrence & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, highly recommend this stock to their customers. Write to them for their "Circular A" giving particulars.

Anxious, Providence, R. I.: 1. I see no reason why you should not get better than 4 per cent. A savings bank could not pay you that unless it invested your money in securities paying a higher price. 2. Faxon, Son & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 21 Broad Street, New York, are highly recommended to their customers the municipal water bonds of the county of Weld, Col., paying 6 per cent. They ask investors to write to them for their circular of information fully explaining the character and quality of this security.

Auto, Portland, Ore.: 1. As a beginner, I advise you to divide your investment up among three or four stocks instead of putting it all into one. This will give you greater interest in the market and a wider range of experience. Buy the dividend payers so that you will at least have interest on the money you have invested. 2. Ontario and Western pays 2 per cent. per annum and around 40 is not unattractive. 3. Connor & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 31 Nassau Street, New York, give special attention to small investors and invite correspondence from my readers.

C., Springfield, Ill.: 1. There seems to be a mania for organizing insurance companies and selling insurance stocks. Recent disclosures have shown the inflated character of some of these new propositions. Better leave them alone. 2. The best stock for investment are the dividend payers. You will find a good deal of information on this point in the Pocket Manual for Wall Street, issued by Leavitt & Grant, 55 Broadway, New York. This firm is a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York and will send its booklet to any who may write for it and mention Jasper. You will find other offers in the financial advertisements and interesting and instructive literature sent without charge and also offers of various profitable securities.

Six Per Cent. to Eight Per Cent., Detroit, Mich.: 1. The reduction in the dividend on St. Louis Southwestern pref., making it 2 per cent., was anticipated because of the recent decline in the stock. It was placed on a 5 per cent. basis a year ago. Whether the 4 per cent. dividends will be maintained it is too early to say. 2. A number of bonds and stocks paying 6 per cent. and better are offered by various responsible brokers. It would be easy for you to communicate with them and ask for references. 3. The Weekly Financial Review of J. S. Bache & Company, members New York Stock Exchange, at 42 Broadway, New York, will aid you in your study of financial subjects. Any of my readers can have a copy regularly without charge by writing to Bache & Co. for it.

NEW YORK, December 15, 1910.

JASPER.



White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

From
America's Most Famous Spring
Waukesha, Wis.

Put up only in NEW Sterilized Bottles

Expensive Public Printing.

ACCORDING to the New York Sun, an act of Congress, passed in 1898 at the instance of union labor, prevents the introduction of power presses in place of the old hand roller presses now used in turning out bonds, notes and checks. As the result of this act, power presses for which the government paid more than \$15,000 had to be sold as junk for \$350, and the government is compelled to expend every year \$778,000 which might be saved by the use of power presses for such work. Up to 1907 the Plate Printers' Union had as successfully blocked all efforts to have internal revenue stamps printed by power presses, and this particular economy was accomplished only by resorting to a "joker" in the sundry civil bill. The bill had been signed by President Roosevelt before the Printers' Union realized that one of its provisions authorized the printing of internal revenue stamps by power presses instead of by the old-fashioned hand process. Without producing the slightest hardship to the printers themselves, this resulted in a big saving to the government. The increased demand for revenue stamps and the gradual introduction of the machines have taken care of the men without throwing any out of employment on that account.

The plate printer who operates a power press receives nine dollars a day, while the man on the hand press averages only about six dollars a day. While

a much fewer number are engaged on the power presses than were required for the old hand process, yet all those on the pay-roll of the bureau when the change was effected have been cared for in some way, if not at an advance in wages. Decreased help and a larger output are always the main reasons for the introduction of machinery; but in the case of the printing of the government's revenue stamps, the constantly increasing demand for stamps and the gradual method used in introducing the machines have enabled the bureau to keep all its old help in one capacity or another all the time.

Leslie's Put to the Test.

From the Chicago Mail Order Journal.

OF WHAT fountain of youth has the aged LESLIE'S WEEKLY partaken? It certainly has come back with a rush which is carrying everything before it. Both the circulation and the advertising patronage are increasing astonishingly, the latter notwithstanding that only a short while ago the advertising rate was advanced to \$1 a line. The most remarkable gain LESLIE'S WEEKLY has made was in financial advertising, and these advertisers are freely telling of what unusual returns they are receiving. Now when a paper can sell high-class securities it is put to a test that is the most trying of all. Not only does it show a large circulation, but one of a superior class.

That Suit for Libel

Against the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Gave a Splendid Chance to Bring Out Facts

A disagreement about advertising arose with a "weekly" Journal.

Following it, an attack on us appeared in their editorial columns; sneering at the claims we made particularly regarding Appendicitis.

We replied through the regular papers and the "weekly" thought we hit back rather too hard and thereupon sued for libel.

The advertisement the "weekly" attacked us about claimed that in many cases of appendicitis an operation could be avoided by discontinuing indigestible food, washing out the bowels and taking a predigested food Grape-Nuts.

Observe we said MANY cases not all.

Wouldn't that knowledge be a comfort to those who fear a surgeon's knife as they fear death?

The "weekly" writer said that was a lie.

We replied that he was ignorant of the facts.

He was put on the stand and compelled to admit he was not a Dr. and had no medical knowledge of appendicitis and never investigated to find out if the testimonial letters to our Co. were genuine.

A famous surgeon testified that when an operation was required Grape-Nuts would not obviate it. True.

We never claimed that when an operation was required Grape-Nuts would prevent it.

The surgeon testified bacteria [germs] helped to bring on an attack and bacteria was grown by undigested food frequently.

We claimed and proved by other famous experts that undigested food was largely responsible for appendicitis.

We showed by expert testimony that many cases are healed without a knife, but by stopping the use of food which did not digest, and when food was required again it was helpful to use a predigested food which did not overtax the weakened organs of digestion.

When a pain in the right side appears it is not always necessary to be rushed off to a hospital and at the risk of death be cut.

Plain common sense shows the better way is to stop food that evidently has not been digested.

Then, when food is required, use an easily digested food. Grape-Nuts or any other if you know it to be predigested (partly digested before taking).

We brought to Court analytical chemists from New York, Chicago and Mishawaka, Ind., who swore to the analysis of Grape-Nuts and that part of the starchy part of the wheat and barley had been transformed into sugar, the kind of sugar produced in the human body by digesting starch (the large part of food).

Some of the State chemists brought on by the "weekly" said Grape-Nuts could not be called a "predigested" food because not all of it was digested outside the body.

The other chemists said any food which had been partly or half digested outside the body was commonly known as "predigested."

Splitting hairs about the meaning of a word.

It is sufficient that if only one-half of the food is "predigested," it is easier on weakened stomach and bowels than food in which no part is predigested.

To show the facts we introduce Dr. Thos. Darlington, former chief of the N. Y. Board of Health, Dr. Ralph W. Webster, chief of the Chicago Laboratories, and Dr. B. Sachs, N. Y.

If we were a little severe in our denunciation of a writer, self-confessed ignorant about appendicitis and its cause, it is possible the public will excuse us, in view of the fact that our head, Mr. C. W. Post, has made a lifetime study of food, food digestion and effects, and the conclusions are endorsed by many of the best medical authorities of the day.

Is it possible that we are at fault for suggesting, as a Father and Mother might, to one of the family who announced a pain in the side: "Stop using the food, greasy meats, gravies, mince pie, cheese, too much starchy food, &c., &c., which has not been digested, then when again ready for food use Grape-Nuts because it is easy of digestion?"

Or should the child be at once carted off to a hospital and cut?

We have known of many cases wherein the approaching signs of appendicitis have disappeared by the suggestion being followed.

No one better appreciates the value of a skillful physician when a person is in the awful throes of acute appendicitis, but "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Just plain old common sense is helpful even nowadays.

This trial demonstrated Grape-Nuts food is pure beyond question.

It is partly predigested.

Appendicitis generally has rise from undigested food.

It is not always necessary to operate.

It is best to stop all food.

When ready to begin feeding use a predigested food.

It is palatable and strong in Nourishment.

It will pay fine returns in health to quit the heavy breakfasts and lunches and use less food but select food certainly known to contain the elements nature requires to sustain the body. May we be permitted to suggest a breakfast of fruit, Grape-Nuts and cream, two soft-boiled eggs, and some hot toast and cocoa, milk or Postum.

The question of whether Grape-Nuts does or does not contain the elements which nature requires for the nourishment of the brain, also of its purity, will be treated in later newspaper articles.

Good food is important and its effect on the body is also important.

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Reporting With the Camera



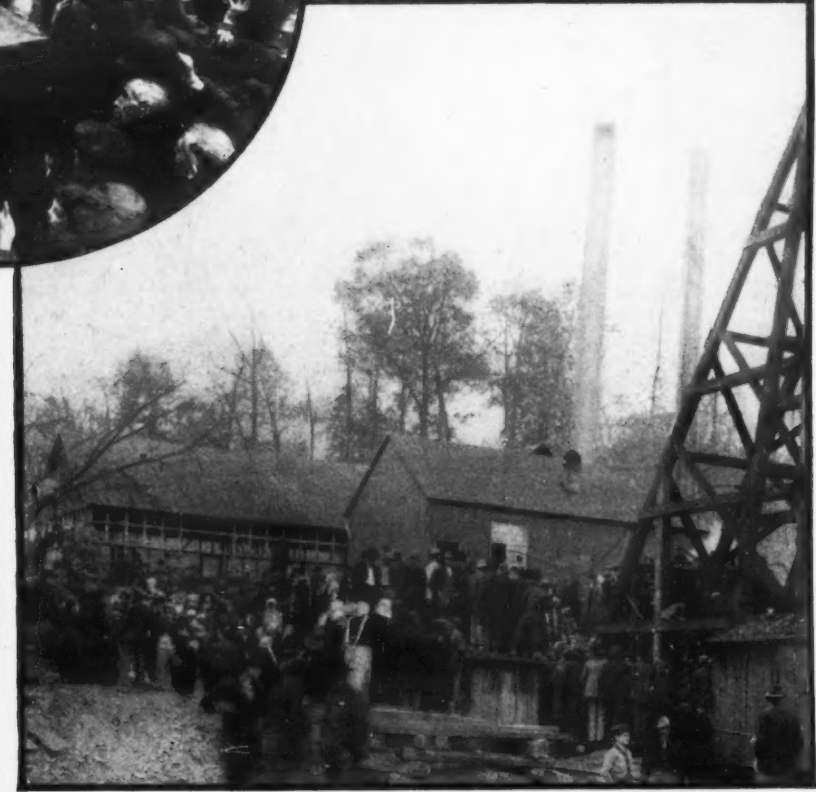
Rapid Transit in New York, Old Style.
A sight to interest country visitors—two teams pulling a horse car through the streets blocked by the recent storm.



Food without Price.
Cincinnati City's big grocery where the worthy poor are supplied with provisions for the asking.



Fire's Damage to the Business District of Petersburg, Va.
Ten stores and a score of offices in the heart of the city were recently destroyed with a loss of \$500,000.



Kentucky's Latest Mine Disaster.
Crowds gathered at the entrance to the Providence Company's mine awaiting the attempts at rescue.—Scott.



The American Immortals in New York.
Photograph taken at the joint convention of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters. First row, left to right, sitting: Harrison Morris, Secretary of Institute; Robert Underwood Johnson, Secretary of Academy; James T. Rhodes, received gold medal; Henry Van Dyke, President of Institute; William Dean Howells, George W. Cable, J. A. Mitchell, Arthur Twining Hadley. Second row, left to right: G. W. Chadwick, H. Mills Alden, St. Clair McKelway, W. Morton Payne, W. C. Brownell, B. Matthews, T. R. Lounsbury, Nicholas Murray Butler, Charles Dana Gibson. Third row left to right: Daniel C. French, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Bliss Perry, Augustus Thomas, Edwin H. Bashfield, F. D. Millet.—Copyright, Paul Thompson.

CH

By James



Copyright, J

RECIPE FO

Photogr

T

I
an
an
2
“
d
o

By P. J. Mon



Copyright, Judge

Photo

2

Christmas Suggestions

Pictures for Presents

By James Montgomery Flagg.



Copyright, Judge Co.

RECIPE FOR A WEDDING CAKE.

Photogravure in sepia, 8 x 11,
Twenty-five cents.

By W. B. King



Copyright, Judge Co.

BOOK LOVERS.

Photogravure in sepia, 12 x 16,
Fifty cents.

By George Reiter Brill.



Copyright, Judge Co.

"DON'T YOU WHIP MY DOGGY!"

Photogelatine in sepia, 8 x 11,
Twenty-five cents.
Hand-colored, Fifty cents.

FOR ten cents we will send you a complete and handsomely illustrated catalogue of our large assortment of beautiful pictures by James Montgomery Flagg and other famous artists. We have the choicest of their work carefully engraved and beautifully printed for framing, which we sell at prices from 25 cents upward. Order now and avoid the rush of the "eleventh hour" Christmas shopping. We will send you a drawing by Penrhyn Stanlaws **FREE** with the catalogue if your order is received before our supply of drawings is exhausted.

NOT MANY LEFT---ORDER NOW

By P. J. Monahan.



Copyright, Judge Co.

IN THE WEB.

Photogravure in sepia, 12 x 16,
Fifty cents.

By James Montgomery Flagg.



Copyright, Judge Co.

"THE ONLY WAY TO EAT AN
ORANGE."

Photogravure in sepia, 12 x 16,
Fifty cents.
Hand-colored, One Dollar.

By James Montgomery Flagg.



Copyright, Judge Co.

A WIDOW'S WEEDS.

Photogravure in black, 12 x 16,
Fifty cents.

LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY

225 Fifth Avenue

New York City

Trade supplied by the W. R. Anderson Co., 32 Union Square, New York.

Sixteenth Year



Every year more people quit coffee and use

1895 **POSTUM** 1911

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., U.S.A.